

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

OCTOBER 23, 1995 \$3.50

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Ed Schreyer and the Moonies



Rt. Hon.
Edward R.
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**The former governor
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**How George Bush
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Unification
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OCTOBER 25, 1995 VOL. 108 NO. 43

CONTENTS

2 EDITORIAL

4 LETTERS

6 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

9 COLUMN: BARBARA AMEL

10 CANADA/SPECIAL REPORT

18 BACKSTAGE OPTIMISM: ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

24 CANADA

Norm Scott's Alton McDonald
was the NDP leader after a
surprise concession by MP Steen
Robinson following the first ballot.

28 WORLD

The United Nations proposes to cele-
brate its 50th birthday and a final
goal, how Canada's peacekeep-
ers helped in Bosnia. The Greek
president's wife stars controversy.

34 BUSINESS

Irish Mulroney investigates
charges of illegal behavior leveled
against a giant U.S. multinational,
Ontario's labor fight heats up.

40 THE NATION'S BUSINESS PETER C. NEWMAN

41 LIFE

O.J. Simpson starts a TV
interview—and suggests questions.

44 COVER

54 THE MACLEAN'S EXCURSION

60 DATELINE

The Nobel Peace Prize goes to an
arctic moment captured in a
key New Scots village.

63 PEOPLE

64 THE ARTS

A Toronto festival showcasing con-
temporaneous art and design draws
Japan reveals a country struggling
to cope with rapid change.

66 FILMS

A serene version of an Elmore
Leonard novel finally gets it right:
two movies about passion induce
only a sense of boredom.

69 BOOKS

A longtime sufferer from depres-
sion writes eloquently about his con-
dition. Canadian politician Murray
wrestles his native India.

73 FORTHCOMING

PHOTOGRAPHY: (clockwise from top left) George A. Sorenson; (top right) David A. Sorenson; (bottom left) David A. Sorenson; (bottom right) David A. Sorenson.

Ed Schreyer and the Moonies

44 In the 1970s and 1980s, Rev. Sun
Myung Moon's Unification
Church became synonymous with
right-wing extremism, mass
weddings and studies of bright young
college students transformed into
nannies, or "Moonies." But lately,
Moon has orchestrated a remarkable
campaign for misanthropic responsibility.
And he has done it with the help of
famous entertainers and political
leaders past and present—
including Canada's former governor
general Edward Schreyer.



The Bouchard factor



10 Lucien Bouchard effectively
took over the Yes forces in
the Quebec referendum, giving
the sovereigntists a much needed
 morale boost and closing the gap
in the opinion polls. Going into
the final stretch to the Oct. 30
vote, Quebec Premier Jacques
Parizeau named Bouchard the
"chief negotiator" for Quebec in
the event of a Yes vote and the
popular Bloc Québécois leader
complicated before large and
enthusiastic crowds.

The making of a leader

54 Excerpts from a new biography
examine the slowly guarded
personal life of Prime Minister Jean
Chrétien. Author Lawrence Martin
portrays the young Chrétien as a
handsome troublemaker with a
natural talent for politics. And he
details how "the little guy from
Shawinigan" became a muckraker.



Tax heaven

As we observe two minutes of silence on Nov. 11, let us also remember those who squandered much money in possible offshore so that they will not pay tax (FOI: share billions). Carter, Oct. 31. Let us respect those advisers who show them how to do it. These kinds of people give as little as possible and take as much as possible, from birth to death.

Bill Campbell,
Scarborough, Ont.

As a tax lawyer, I know that there are valid reasons to set up operations in tax-free jurisdictions, but tax evasion is not one of them.

Paul Duggan,
Ottawa

'Traucherous path'

Globalization, economics and the over-whisking cultural pill of the United States mean that Canada and Quebec face the same problem—maintaining our identity and our independence. Quebec needs Canada, Canada needs Quebec. Why jeopardize Canada when the United Nations prohibits extra as the number 1 country in which to live?

W. André Smith,
Windsor

I am surprised no articles have explored examining the informal aftermath of a Via train in Quebec. The rest of Canada would have problems, but imagine trying to give a new country in which about half of the residents did not support the decision, where native claims on vast tracts of agricultural land will come instantly to the fore and your immediate continental neighbors think you are nuts.

Cliff Campbell,
Dorchester, N.S.

Quebec's French cultural heritage is as strong as it is today because it is within Confederation. Canada provides the very buffer that Quebec has needed to guard this heritage. As in America, I can assure you that neither the U.S. government nor American business cares anything about Quebec's cultural heritage, and they certainly will take no special steps to prevent its dilution.

Tony Ron Avila,
Springfield, Ohio



Tax evader Ralph Kydl: squirrelling money offshore

Discussing the Quebec scandal, Peter C. Newman quotes Albert Canary: "You were entitled to serve the power of your nation, and we dreamed of going over her trait" ("Targeting the lessons of the 1992 referendum," *The Nation's Business*, Sept. 30). Nations seek power and status, and some even honor and glory, but come has (in own truth), and to suppose otherwise is sheer metaphysical confusion. No wonder the rest of Canada and the world have so much difficulty understanding what Quebec wants.

Alexander McKeown,
Capeknight, N.C.

Looking for work

As a 25-year-old university graduate, I understand the difficulties associated with finding work ("Our real friends," *Even the Editor*, Oct. 2). But I am not convinced that this is something new. The difference in the 1990s is that young people have higher expectations and many are unable to focus themselves and apply their knowledge and skills to appropriate careers. The time has come for Generation Xers to stop whining. I am convinced that there is ample opportunity in the workforce—once you decide what it is you want.

Greg Owens,
Ottawa

By any other name

I have just read your article about Matthew Perry and the *Friends* TV show ("Star of the sitcoms," Carter, Oct. 2). Although well written, the story contains one tiny, albeit le-

tel, flow the "cute little monkey owned by Ross on the show" is named Marcel, not Mamon.

Sharon Morris-Sosa,
Kingston, Ont. K1

Jury of opinion

I was greatly disturbed by the hostility expressed at the verdict in the O. J. Simpson trial by the vast majority of whites ("Beyond the verdict," World, Oct. 16). There is universal agreement that Mark Fuhrman is a racist cop willing to lie. The evidence, yes, even so white members of society distance themselves from Fuhrman's extreme views, they still rely O. J. Simpson without branding themselves racists. If the bloody glove evidence was withheld through systematic search and seizure, as I believe it was, the case had to lose upon which to go to trial. As a member of the white majority, I sleep at night with the jury's verdict.

Ron Campbell,
Richmond, B.C.

Watching the American justice system at work in the O. J. Simpson trial, I have learned that if you "forget" to take your arthritis pills, your old gloves won't fit you any more, and that women can be used as a punchline, they provided their husbands are famous. And money can, indeed, buy happiness, or if not that, at least it can buy freedom.

Sarah Kato,
Kanagawa, Japan

Immigration scam

Remember the article "Inside an immigration scam" (*Kinetics*, Oct. 2), twice in the past year I have read in Hong Kong papers about bogus fees who have immigrated to Canada. Word of the street is that even if the Hong Kong police catch up to you, the Canadian government never will.

Timothy Kaser,
Hong Kong

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OPENING NOTES

The 'round bellies' are coming

The enormously successful Senior PGA Tour, which has extended the competitive careers of such over-50 golfers as Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus, is coming to Canada in 1990. Although neither the Royal Canadian Golf Association nor the PGA Tour will confirm that a deal has been struck, insiders say the 73-hole Senior Canadian Open—co-named with a title sponsor is bound—will be played from June 13 to 16 in Hamilton for a \$1.35-million purse. Some senior stars like Nicklaus, 55, and Hale Irwin, 53, may opt instead to play the U.S. Open in Birmingham, Mich., that week, but the Canadian event is expected to draw well. Since it began in 1980, the Senior Tour has attracted huge crowds, a national U.S. TV deal, and strong sponsor support, thanks to the enduring popularity of stars such as Palmer, 66; Lee Trevino, 56; and Chi Chi Rodriguez, 59—"round bellies" as Trevino once called his northern Florida teammates with a total purse of \$234,000 in 1980, the Tour has expanded to include 44 events and \$44.5 million in prize money this year. Stephen Ross, the Canadian

Palmer, enduring appeal

association's executive director, would not confirm that a deal had been struck with the PGA Tour. The based PGA Tour but he did admit that something was in the works. "I'd love to say that we are working with the Tour to have an event on the 1990 schedule," Ross said.



book project. Early this month, master and cat came were out for a stroll in the park when, suddenly, the playful Sasha was into her new tennis ball. In fact, Sasha was screaming in pain, but Sasha's reaction was, well, somewhat weird. "Although I'm writing on the emotions of dogs I have to confess that Sasha showed no remorse," says Missio, who still has to wear a special bubble bath and uses catnip to get her mind. "She just looked at me as if to say, 'What are you doing down there?'" Perhaps it will be a fun book.



Missio, no remorse for a broken foot



Huang, a champion in Canada

Chess, the Chinese way

To most Canadians, Huang Yifeng is an unfamiliar name. But to the millions of affluent, middle-class, middle-aged Chinese in Chinese chess—the is a superstar on the order of Bobby Fischer or Garry Kasparov. Huang, 32, of Mississauga, Ont., is the reigning women's champion, a title she captured in Singapore last month at the international women's chess championships. She completed the seven-round tournament undefeated, with six wins and a draw in a game that is similar to Western-style chess. Huang says her first game, which lasted 1 1/2 hours, was the most difficult one. "You have to be physically fit as well as mentally fit," she explains.

Huang's victory comes at a time when chess is becoming increasingly popular outside Asia. It originated in China 1,500 years ago, but Chinese chessmen have recently helped spread interest worldwide. Huang's husband, Stephen Peng, notes that it has really taken off in some European countries. "In Finland, Germany and Italy, the game has become so popular among Westerners that there are no longer any Asians sitting at the national tournaments," says Peng, who is treasurer of the Toronto Chinese Chess Association.

Still, it will be some time before it reaches the level of support it has in China. Peng, for instance, was taught the game in school at Canton Jiao Guangshui at the age of 15. When he was the school team's national-level officials sent her to a provincial sports school, where those who stood in national games played chess in a coaching area. In 1985, when she was 20, she had reached master's rank, and in 1988 she was China's No. 1 women's player. Huang, who met her husband at a tournament in Chengdu and moved to Canada in 1990, says she stays sharp by constantly reading, playing other games such as Western chess and Go, and staying physically fit. A winning attitude.

Candy that hops off the shelves

Parents in Sweden are really tripped by the latest fad among the school-age set—wet—and gross-out candy. The one through cookies, which cost \$2 apiece, come in two flavors. One, a light apple-scented candy, contains a dried raw fish. Mexican candy worms, the type commonly found at the bottom of a trough bowl. A mini candy offers a roasted grasshopper. And youngsters have even

devised a proper etiquette for eating the suckers. First, suck away the sugary coating, then crush the "shell" between the teeth. Eva Gills, who runs a candy store in the Swedish town of Motala, 250 km west of Stockholm, says the meretricious treats have existed all other candy since they were introduced in her store last month. "It's a delicacy in many countries," she adds. "We will carry them in kiosk form as long as there is demand." And who knows? At their dearest bags, maybe the kids would even go for candy-coated green vegetables next.



Leave attacking advertising



Blowing editorial smoke

In keeping with the old adage that where there is smoke, there is fire, two very different industries are keeping the spirits of a local fire. The staff at Adweek, a Vancouver-based advertising quarterly with a paid circulation of 35,000—and its advertising—maintains that any publication that runs tobacco ads is in an awkward place in modern times. With that philosophy in mind, it has periodically attacked Harper's, the established New York City-based monthly magazine with a circulation of 212,000, for its

suggesting that if the people at Adweek's annual "Smoke" party had some idea of their own. Adweek publisher Kelle Lane told Adweek she was surprised by the personal nature of the attacks from Lapham, someone he described as her "hero" for the last 20 years. He added Lane: "But maybe Lapham has had one too many cigarettes and he is confessing a thought with an idea."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

BEST-SELLERS

FICITION

1. *The Colorists' Progress*, John Banville (2)
2. *The Last World*, Michael Crichton (2)
3. *Game to End*, Dan Brown (3)
4. *The Moon's Last Light*, Nelson DeMille (3)
5. *The Horse Whisperer*, Nicholas Sparks (3)
6. *Wandering*, Anne Rice (3)
7. *A Pure Reason*, Patricia Miller (3)
8. *The Machine*, John Grisham (3)
9. *Animal Farm*, George Orwell (3)
10. *Coming Home*, Katherine Tegen (3)

1/1 Fiction list used

NONFICTION

1. *My American Journey*, Colin Powell (2)
2. *Notes from a Small Island*, Bill Bryson (2)
3. *In the Skin of a Lion*, Michael Ondaatje (2)
4. *New Frontiers*, Gail Klee (2)
5. *My Times*, Peter Dinklage (2)
6. *Experiments*, Mark Haddon (2)
7. *Wingspread*, John Grisham (2)
8. *Country House*, John Grisham (2)
9. *Through the Heart*, Michael Ondaatje (2)
10. *Through the Heart*, Michael Ondaatje (2)

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PASSAGES

DEFENDING: Russian Garry Kasparov, 32, his world chess championship against challenger Viswanathan Anand, 25, of India.



by a 10½ to 7½ score, in New York City. Kasparov, who became the youngest world champion in history at age 22, carried 51.5 out of 100 for his victory. Anand was \$90,000. The 30-day match began with an unprecedented eight draws before Anand won his first and only time. Kasparov then won four of the next five games.

AWARDED: To British astrophysicist and Nobel laureate, the Nobel Prize in Physics, 1990. Other notable scientists awarded in the field of physics: Robert Lucas, 58, a professor at the University of Chicago, in economics; and F. Sherwood Rowland, 60, of the University of California at Irvine, and Mario Molina, 55, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, shared the chemistry prize with Paul Crutzen, 62, of Holland, for their early warnings of chemicals that endangered the ozone layer. Edward Lewis, 77, of the California Institute of Technology, and Eric Wieschaus, 48, of Princeton University shared the medicine prize with George Christensen, 64, of the University of California at Irvine, shared the physics prize for their discovery of subatomic particles. Each prize is worth \$1.4 million.

DEATH: Sir Alec Douglas-Home, 82, twice British prime minister and, in between, prime minister from October, 1963, to October, 1964, at his home in Scotland.

FINISH: New York Yankees beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-2, in Game 7 of the 1990 World Series. The Yankees' victory was a surprise decision during a game that the Yankees won in the seventh inning, by losing pitcher Gene Lingo in New York City.

man; he is married in Quebec—and possibly in Canada—as an actor. His message is a curious combination of the new—a call for rebuilding the relationship between Quebec and Canada—and the oldest type of appeal to Quebecers' traditional sense of being not quite equal in the country they believe they founded on the banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1991, he managed to push all the hot buttons for nationalists, reaching back two centuries to evoke the British conquest of 1763 and looking forward to promise a future without the actual divisions of the present. "After a few years, there won't be any more federalists or sovereigntists," he declared. "There will just be Quebecers, all together."

The response to Bocharov's presence last week was extraordinary.



People reached out to shake his hand, or just to touch his sleeve, with the kind of courtly enthusiasm that very few political leaders can evoke. "Whenever Bocharov's you're a real hero," one middle-aged woman told him in French. In St. Jean, the cry from another supporter was "Jacques is better. Jacques" was another phrase that Bocharov ignored ("Don't let us go of the passion" but which could better be rendered as "Hang in there, Lucien"). As Bocharov made his way to the stage, yet another eager sovereigntist craved an image of the Venetian's new hope taking the helm of a future liberality of Quebec by yelling out "Five of Presidents!" Despite his personal appeal, though, there were signs that the Venetian was still played by the poor reputation that haunted it earlier. Despite the effusion he has in walking after leaving his left leg—and nearly his life—last December in the avoided flesh-eating disease necrotizing myositis, he has failed to stand for more than a hour wedged among supporters throughout a just only with Parizeau because organizers had not thought to provide chairs for the speakers.

Bocharov's appeal in Quebec to both part of the separatists and less-committed nationalists may be a signpost to English-Canada's accustomed to reporting him as a political Prince of Darkness bent on tearing the country apart. Bocharov, however, has said the thing most basic as a hero in Quebec and the oldest type of appeal to Quebecers' traditional sense of being not quite equal in the country they believe they founded on the banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1991, he managed to push all the hot buttons for nationalists, reaching back two centuries to evoke the British conquest of 1763 and looking forward to promise a future without the actual divisions of the present. "After a few years, there won't be any more federalists or sovereigntists," he declared. "There will just be Quebecers, all together."

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a former Bloc Quebecois and Liberal MP who is now a radio host on Montreal. "People love the way he pours out his feelings."

Obviously the sociologist puts it in more exotic terms. "Bocharov is an emotional as a public, he touches people directly," he says. "It's a kind of political seduction. Watching him work a crowd is incredible; it's like a love affair between the leader and the audience." And, of course, Bocharov's touch with death gave him the added stature of a saint and lends his case to an act, the personal sympathy from his audience is palpable.

The 56-year-old Bocharov's complicated path—from the federal Liberals of Pierre Trudeau in the late 1980s, to the Parti Quebecois in the 1990s, the federal Conservatives in the 1990s and the Bloc in the 1990s—is also quite different in Quebec than elsewhere. For English-Canadians, it can look like instant conversions, shifting to the separatist camp when it was in the ascendancy, then back towards federalism when former prime minister Brian Mulroney invited Bocharov first to become ambassador to France and then federal minister of the environment, and finally returning to the sovereigntist movement as founder of the Bloc in 1995. Journalist Masson Corneil, author of a new study of Bocharov's party created, the Bloc, argues that most Quebecers do not see his political exploits as inconsistent. When he quit the Tories over the failure of the Meech Lake accord, she notes, he traded a seat in cabinet for a very uncertain future as leader of a separatist splinter group. "People see him as a man of principle who has defended Quebec's interests regardless of what party he is in, or personal cost to himself," she says. Obviously, however, the sociologist of view that Bocharov has managed to voice Quebecers' often-contradictory aspirations throughout his career. "His political path reflects that of most Quebecers who are not committed to not party or the other—which is to say, the majority," says Durovsky.

This week, Bocharov's appeal will be tested once again. The question will be whether sovereigntists can turn the initial boost in support that he helped to bring about into a winning trend that will extend the vote on Oct. 30. In any case, Bocharov himself is already a winner. It, as still seems likely, the No vote triumphs but the Yes scores well enough to chase a second victory, sovereigntists will surely hail Bocharov in the man who overrode the institution of a winning defeat. And that will position him for what may well be his next goal: eventually replacing the disgraced Parizeau as leader of the PQ and becoming the undisputed leader of the sovereignty movement. □

THE REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN



✓ During a swing through Western Canada, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien expressed his gratitude that Canadians outside of Quebec had resisted provocative free separatists. "You did not bite," he told a Liberal fund-raising dinner in Saskatchewan. "You kept your cool. In your way, you said to the people of Quebec that we want to keep the family together."

✓ Noting that discontent with the status quo is deeply rooted in every part of the country, former prime minister Joe Clark told investors at Canada's cardinals' annual dinner in Quebec. "We bring two characters," he said, his appeal for Quebecers is a matter of style: in his opinion, he leaves aside the dry rotation of facts and figures as beloved by Parizeau and Johnson in favor of an appeal in Quebecers' collective political feelings. "The idea 100 per cent on independence," says Jean Lapointe,

are already looking to the Pacific Rim for their future.

✓ A television debate between Premier Jacques Parizeau and Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson scheduled for Oct. 19 was cancelled after the Yes side refused to agree to the format advanced by their opponents.

✓ Premier Parizeau's wife, Lettice Lapointe, showed off the stage during the inauguration of a Quebec City square after Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Gagnon previously remarked that francophone businessmen have been so successful "the premier thinks some have too much power and are allowed to say too much." Lapointe was overheard saying: "I feel sick and insulted."



Yeah, whatever.



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DAMAGE CONTROLLED

The No backers try to act like statesmen

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien were not so happy being a politician, he might well have been suggested of coming a new career as a talk-show host. Standing in front of a group of about 200 business leaders last Saturday, and backed by almost all of Canada's provincial and territorial leaders, Chrétien mouthed a cordial macroplane and a collection of one-liners with cheerful aplomb. The country's premiers, he said, have all the components of a good hockey team. Ottawa's budget-cutting new premier, Mike Harris, could be the right winger, he suggested. New Brunswick's Frank McKenna would play centre, and Saskatchewan's Ray Chaneman, a vocal feminist who has belated her province's bad girl, "a left-winger who runs a night-winger's stick."

But when it comes to stockpiling around tough political issues, few leaders are as deft as Chrétien. He demonstrated that on the weekend, sailing around trouble-free through a controversial meeting with China's premier, Li Peng, that took place in Montreal under the hostess auspices of the Quebec embassies. With all of Canada's provincial premiers present except Quebec's Jacques Parizeau, Ottawa announced the signing of new contracts worth more than \$800 million for Canadian firms doing business in China. That figure was relatively small when compared with the estimated \$9 billion in deals agreed last November when Chrétien and the premiers, again, without Parizeau, visited China. And it was, nevertheless, and the prime minister, "a pretty good piece of business."

Just as importantly on the political front, Chrétien and the premiers avoided potential minefields in several areas. China's brutal record on human rights—and Canada's often nervous reaction to it—wasn't that any meeting between leaders of the two countries business as almost painfully delicate, balancing act on the part of Canadian politicians. Over again, as he did last year in China, Chrétien made only a veiled reference to those human-rights problems, concentrating instead on the notion that China's record is more likely to improve through co-operation with the West rather than by isolationist.

Previously, federal officials worried that by visiting the gathering in Montreal less than three weeks after the Oct. 30 referendum vote, they were helping to highlight the economic advantages of federalism, and the notion that a separate Quebec would lose access to the rich Asian-Pacific market. Although Chrétien did not refer directly to the issue in a Friday night speech, it was filled with pointed references to "unity," "co-operation" and "solidarity."

But some No-side strategists also worried that their plan



Chrétien with his former external affairs minister, Michael Macnaughton, who was involved in a rare public appearance.

could backfire if China's human rights record became an issue, or if any of the premiers made too aggressive a statement about the consequences of sovereignty. "We know that people like Romanow, [Newfoundland's Clyde] Wells, and [Manitoba's Gary] Filmon are just itching to get into the field," said one senior No-side official. "The point is to make them realize that talking words aren't necessarily helpful words." As a result, No-side advisers spoke regularly to the premiers in the week prior to their visit—and silence largely prevailed.

Another worry was that the meeting brought out two former prime ministers, Brian Mulroney and Pierre Trudeau, who didn't see each other about as much as one might expect. As well, there is little enthusiasm among many No strategists for either man entering the campaign, because of the concern that it will rekindle Quebecers of failed post-constitutional initiatives. And even more worrisome was the prospect of an assembly split between two former prime ministers who maintain sharp differences in their approach to Quebec nationalism.

Nonetheless, Mulroney entered the fray last week, with pro-federalist remarks made at a conference of former world leaders in Colorado followed by an essay he wrote for *The New York Times*. Then, in his role as a member of the Montreal international law firm Osler, Dinwiddie, he attended a reception at the conference for Canadian and Chinese businessmen. Following that, he publicly predicted a No win. "With my strong bias towards the United States," he said, "I believe that he [Li Peng] would be better off to speak up at home. Mulroney joked that he had done so in order to ensure that Berlusconi's California advisers were kept informed on the issue.

Trudeau, for his part, remained resolutely silent, despite a steering role in the meeting. The two-day conference was organized by the Canada-China Business Council to mark the 25th anniversary of Trudeau's decision to formalize diplomatic relations with Communist China. As a result, Trudeau, who turns 70 on Oct. 18, made a rare public appearance to be honored for his efforts. Looking tired and wearing a threadbare beige suit, he remained respectful of the media to comment on the referendum, brushing away queries with a characteristic slight flick of his hand.

That silence altered Chrétien and the premiers to stay with their team-building tone. The meeting, said the prime minister, was "extremely useful for business, and therefore for all of Canada." He took one mild dig at Parizeau for his absence, remarking that "he should have been here, but I told Premier Li that the people at Quebec are very eager to do business with China." Parizeau's absence raised other obvious questions: the next time Chrétien meets leaders of all the provinces to a meeting, will Quebec still be among them?

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SPECIAL REPORT

MINDING THE BRIDGE

Lucienne Robillard has a critical role

When he telephoned her last January to invite her to join his government, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien had never met Lucienne Robillard. And even as they continued working together, neither was sure what to expect. "I told him," recalled Robillard last week in an hour-long interview with *Maclean's*, "that I had just one request, but it was crucial. We had to meet personally, so that I could know if we had similar views."

Chrétien, whose inner circle is composed almost entirely of long-time acquaintances, agreed. After a session in Chrétien's Parliament Hill office, Robillard said she was ready to become the Liberal party's candidate in a February by-election in its Montreal stronghold of St-Henri/Westmount. For his part, Chrétien's description of her after the meeting was polite, but reserved. "She seems," he told an adviser, "like a very nice woman."

Out of these tentative beginnings was born one of the Liberalist Mr. X's most important relationships for the Quebec election campaign, smooth, well-oiled, sometimes surprisingly blunt, and with a demonstrated readiness for taking on unexpected challenges. Sixty-year-old Robillard has a track record in politics that is short, but impressive. Although she is almost unknown outside Quebec, and still not all that high profile within it, she is the minister that Chrétien relies upon most for the issue closest to his heart—longing Quebec within Canada.

Despite her formal title as labor minister, Robillard speaks almost all of her time as the Prime Minister's designated point man for the referendum, representing Ottawa on the grounds. No politician that coordinates federalist strategy and speaking and travelling within Quebec runs as any other federal politician.

There are two carefully considered strategic factors for giving her these responsibilities. As a former provincial Liberal cabinet minister in the governments of Robert Bourassa and Daniel Johnson, she is well-placed to broker the traditional suspicions, resentments and power plays that have traditionally divided Quebec and federal Liberals. "Lucienne has nothing but friends and admirers in the Quebec Liberal party," says Jean Perreault, a key organizer in the No campaign and former chief of staff to Bourassa and Johnson. On a similar note, says federal Interprovincial Affairs Minister Marcel Massé, "She brings an in-depth knowledge of the Quebec Liberal party that we simply did not have before."

That is one reason why the Liberals created a suite riding for her, by appointing ministerial Mr. David Berger as Chrétien's ambassador to Israel. As well, Robillard, as one of the few Monégasque women on either side of the campaign, is expected to play a key role in winning the women's vote for the No side. Repeated polls have shown that while a

slight majority of francophone males are pro-sovereignty, about 50 per cent of decided women voters are federalists—and about the same percentage of undecided voters are women. "If we lose the women's vote," said one senior Chrétien adviser, "we lose the country."

The gender gap and the different ways in which men and women treat politics are things that Robillard has spent a lot of time thinking about. In private, she says women "talk down or [at times], analyze more. For women, power is a tool by which to defend their own ideas." By contrast, for men, she says, "the objective is power."

In fact, Robillard says—and her track record indicates—that her own greatest sources of achievement is based more on consensus building than on confrontation. Before, and since her entry into politics, she was regarded as a quietly efficient administrator who exuded intense personal loyalty among her staff, but had little interest in a higher profile. With a strong background working in social affairs as a Quebec bureaucrat, initially in Bourassa's office, she served Robillard as a potential candidate shortly before the 1989 provincial election. They asked her to run, even though she had never belonged to any political party. She was easily and went on to serve in four cabinets and as a cabinet minister in the 1990 provincial election. They asked her to run, even though she had never belonged to any political party. She was easily and went on to serve in four cabinets and as a cabinet minister in the 1990 provincial election. They asked her to run, even though she had never belonged to any political party. She was easily and went on to serve in four cabinets and as a cabinet minister in the 1990 provincial election.

Robillard has a ministry where Jean Chrétien relies on her for the issue closest to his heart—keeping Quebec within Canada



Lucienne Robillard is a fairly contested seat decided by 387 votes. Robillard has seldom been a person to change her mind. She is a decidedly winning class lady, she says the interior of her drive and arrives from her left: a straight and forever hopeful small businessman whose efforts included everything from running a career store to operating a small fleet of taxis. She earned a master's degree from Montreal's Ecole des hautes études commerciales in 1967 and, with a husband who was then a clerk, applied to the Quebec government agency to do social work in Africa. That assignment fell through at the last minute, but friends who had just returned from the Middle East passed a glowing picture of life in Israel. Robillard, then age 24, was so impressed that she made considerable plans to visit. She spent three years, from 1969 to 1972, on a kibbutz near Haifa, herding sheep and taking care of children, and emerged at the end as an honorary member of the kibbutz—a rare distinction for someone who is not Jewish—and a therapy in Israel that she has demonstrated as several speeches at Montreal symposiums.

With her well and relatively late-blooming rise in politics at the federal level, Robillard faces inevitable comparisons with former prime minister Jim Campbell. She matched Campbell's swift rise and fall from po-

A SOUR TASTE

Finally, in the last of a series of statements that has brought so much boredom to the Quebec referendum campaign, here is a result certain to bring relief to both sides. With its usual sensitivity, the top Montreal daily *Le Devoir* reported last week that opinion polls by the No side indicate that "the No side obtains 54 per cent of the vote against 47 per cent for the Yes." Score one for the federalists and for all Quebecers—except confederates come—in order participants only just the 54th per cent mark. And for Yes supporters, the poll results lead now meaning to their otherwise breathlessly biased slogan



BACKSTAGE OTTAWA

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH



▲ Bouchard, smiling almost every living, breathing federalist politician

that in the future, "it becomes possible." Real life, however, promises to be much more sobering. Regardless of which side wins on Oct. 31, most of the politicians leading the debate will emerge with either their power, personal status or popularity diminished, precisely at the time when Quebecers and other Canadians need a healing touch on the most players.

Premier Jacques Parizeau, who should be enjoying his finest hour as leader of the second-largest movement, instead has become a marginal figure whose own political future may not outlive the campaign by much. Shovel aside by his allies and contradicted at every turn by Lucien Bouchard and Martin Lacombe, he finds his most active role among federalists, who want him latched on to much as possible because they regard him as one of the No side's best assets. If the Yes side wins, he will be blamed if it wins, Bouchard will get

the credit, that it is also possible to advance the dedication of Parizeau as a political ally willing to swallow his enormous pride to put his enemy ahead of himself.

Bouchard, to the contrary, is more powerful and popular in Quebec than ever. If the Yes side wins, he is an unshakable champion. At it loses, his leadership, tragic as it seems more noble than ever that it should be a long time before anyone forgets his campaign life and influence. A man of grace and culture in private, he shows a frightening tenderness for using public speeches to chastise anyone with the cheek to disagree with him. And now, after anything about every living, breathing federalist politician, Bouchard expects to conduct negotiations with them over sovereignty in a "calm, indispensable fashion." Try that tactic at the Harvard Business School.

None of which is to say that the Yes side has a monopoly on childishness. Jean-Jacques, who last week called Parizeau a "boy," has the sensibilities of a rowdyist towards opponents. He, and other federalist leaders, have several times stooped to Bouchard's level in making personal attacks and child like word games to mock Yes leaders. Charismatic politician, seemingly without Parizeau's as some ways aware of the implications towards him in Quebec, the man who wants to fight separatism seems that anything else has quietly sent him off to the children.

But even if Charbonneau's career were reduced to appearances—the Montreal dancer for Charbonneau's Le Ping last week—was not only of questionable public relations value, but of even more questionable taste. If Canada's political and business elite in ready to pay such elaborate tribute to the leader of a country that is overgrown, unconcerned with human rights and able with economic uncertainty, who should be redoubled, disapproval and socially conscious Quebec be treated even superficially in the real issue, in other words, who you are or how much money you have?

But that last question is perhaps the real essence of the message that both sides are trying to get out. Why else, after all, would the Yes side run the bizarre ad in which it uses a Canadian house (in place of the "No" in Q) to make its case. Now, there's a path likely to appeal to everyone. "Vote Yes—and we'll give you a dollar." With two weeks of campaigning to go, it won't get much better than this.

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Canadian
GOING FURTHER



■ *Cree leaders in James Bay
a challenge to the separatists*

latter adversary at the helm of the No covey agreed. "The borders that Quebec has today are Quebec's borders," said Daniel Johnson, the Liberal leader and prime minister, to the Cree's virtual declaration of war as another example of "the incredible confusion that will come from a Yes vote." According to Johnson, a vote in favor of the separatist option will result in "an amazing spigot of legal problems, financial problems and economic problems—not to mention international problems."

There was a hint of precisely how complicated the situation may become in Coen Coen's mausoleum last week. Along with the announcement of an Oct. 24 Cree referendum, the grand chief released an exhaustive study of the legal status of the Cree and other aboriginal peoples in Quebec in the context of the province's seceding from Canada. It is a massive document, 494 pages of arguments and opinion

from a wide range of Quebec, Canadian and international authorities. The title alone indicates the thrust of the discussion: it is called "Sovereign Issues—The Possible Inclusion of the James Bay Cree and Cree Territory into a Sovereign Quebec." Its central conclusion: the Cree, along with other aboriginal nations in the province, cannot be included in an independent Quebec against their will.

The Oct. 24 referendum is being staged to understate the point, broadly translated: the question being put to the 4,805 eligible Cree voters is whether they "consent that, in the event of a Yes vote in the Quebec referendum, the Quebec government take the James Bay Cree and Cree territorial territory out of Canada."

According to the Cree's leadership, the answer is a foregone conclusion. "There are six or seven hundred non-native residents of our territory," said Bill Nemaquane, executive director of the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec. "If there are any more than six or seven hundred votes in favor of our position, I would not only be surprised, I'd be absolutely shocked."

Further north, Quebec's 7,500 Inuit are engaged in a similar effort. When the Inuit community's 4,100 eligible voters cast ballots in their own referendum two days after the Cree vote, they will be asked: "Do you agree that Quebec will become sovereign? Yes or No? Like the Cree, the Inuit's leadership has no doubts about the outcome. "In our territory there is an utter absence of any non-aboriginal presence," said Belval Nungak, president of the Inuit's Inuit Qajaqs Corporation. "We are 100% Inuit."

"Our relationship with Canada is hostile, unconstitutional and legal. And we are holding our vote to make sure that everybody knows we cannot be snipped off by a pair of scissors called Quebec sovereignty." Quebec's voters may not heed the warning on Oct. 30. But if they don't, at least two of the province's native constituencies face votes to ensure that the birth of an independent Quebec is a decidedly painful affair.

HARRY COEN in Montreal

THE OTHER VOTE

Natives wage their own campaigns

Matthew Coen Coen, grand chief of Quebec's 120,000-member Cree nation, is no stranger to battle. In the nine years he has served as the Cree's permanent elected leader, he has fought many a skirmish with various Quebec governments, winning more often than he has lost. But all of his previous campaigns pale in comparison with the one he launched last week as he waded directly into Quebec's referendum war. In a widely anticipated move, Coen Coen announced a Cree referendum, scheduled for six days before the rest of Quebec's voters go to the polls on Oct. 30. And he bluntly served notice that any attempt to take the Cree and their land out of Canada will be resisted. "We know our rights. We are prepared to defend and assert them," he vowed. "Unless the Cree give their consent as our own referendum, our territory and our people will remain in Canada."

Even for Coen Coen, always an outspoken opponent of Quebec independence, it was an unusually bold declaration. The grand chief stopped short of recommending any force to threaten the then-Quebec government's constitutional position. "The Cree are a sovereign people," he maintained. "We have never allowed assimilation or oppression." At the same time, however, he avoided an array of weaponry that he does intend to deploy: the same combination of intricate legal maneuvers and slick public relations measures the Cree have wedded so effectively in the past to suppress separatist developments in their northern homeland. And for the separatists, that means an unsettling prospect. For the Cree's neighbors, the Inuit, are staging a referendum of their own on Oct. 28 with exactly the same purpose in mind. Taken together, the two aboriginal nations by date to the referendum will comprise two-thirds of the province—territory that they say Quebec stands to lose if it opts for independence.

Both separatist and separatist politicians in Quebec vigorously deny that possibility. Premier Jacques Parizeau maintained, again last week, that the province's territorial integrity is "irrevocable" no matter what the outcome of the referendum. And on that, at least, even his



■ **Coen Coen:** "We know our rights. We are prepared to defend and assert them."



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Stunning ending

Alexa McDonough is the surprise new NDP leader

New Democrats took all the conventional wisdom last weekend and threw it soundly and comically on its head. The party's leadership convention to select a successor to Audrey McLaughlin was supposed to go two ballots. It went one. It was Bob Robson and Sondak who's Lorne Nyssen were the front-runners, and one of them was expected to win. Wrong, and wrong again. The party would not elect another woman to replace McLaughlin, it was thought, and would not

venture ballot leader to concede was a move without precedent in modern Canadian political history.

For the past month, card-carrying New Democrats across the country have been voting in a series of primaries intended to revitalize the party and its offensively inaccurate the candidates. The primary results were clear, but misleading. Nyssen, 46, a 26-year veteran of Parliament before his defeat in 1993, held a big lead over Robson, 43, the controversial Vancouver-area MP



McDonough (left), Robson: 'Fresh ideas, with compassion'

who was the country's first openly gay parliamentarian. McDonough, a social worker by training, came in a distant third. But while Nyssen and Robson put their big, richer organizations to work on the primaries, McDonough made a virtue of her more limited resources and concentrated on delegate selection and convention strategy. So while Nyssen and Robson began the convention in a head-to-head race, McDonough's campaign team knew the primary members did not tell the entire story. "We came into the convention in a much stronger position than people realized," Jody Wapikis-Lewis, a former Manitoba cabinet minister and McDonough's savvy campaign manager, told Maclean's.

But McDonough's winning card was her promise that she could unify the party, which has been scarred by its near domination in the 1993 federal election—when it pinned just seven per cent of the vote and dropped to near zero from 43 in the Commons—led by the bruising battle in Ontario between the former NDP government of Bob Rae and the usually supportive Liberal government. It was that trip from that Rae and much of the Ontario establishment supported her. "People were frightened about people fighting with each other," Wapikis-Lewis said. Floyd Laughren, finance minister in the former Ontario government, came into the convention undecided and left as a satisfied McDonough supporter. "She had the rather intriguing combination of the others' strengths without their liabilities," Laughren said.

McDonough, who is separated with two grown sons, says she would prefer to try for eventual election to the Commons as her husband's home turf. But at the short term, she sees benefit on the road, trying to rebuild the party like freshly said in a post-victory interview, is to "re-establish ourselves as a clear alternative voice." But there is no magic in getting that done, she says with the experience of 14 years as party leader in Nova Scotia. There, she was unable to translate her personal popularity into more than three seats. "There aren't any quick fixes," McDonough adds. "It's tough sleeping and patient persistence."

Born into a wealthy family, but not the daughter of a self-made man as is often reported, McDonough's acknowledgment she grew up in an environment many Canadians are unable to share. "The voice of all ordinary working families, the poor and everyone else has been silenced," she told the convention. While the deficit must be tackled, she said, "it can be done not just with innovation and fresh ideas, with compassion and respect for the needs of people." And she paid tribute to her parents, both pioneer academics, especially her late father, David Shaw. Just after 8 a.m. on the morning of the vote, McDonough was playing her customary early morning game of cards with a supporter from her home town. She lost, 22-15. Some people would have taken it as an omen. She did not. And to those who say now that she faces a nearly impossible task, a proof that, nonetheless, the impossible happens.

WARREN CARMICHAEL in Ottawa

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Canadian peacekeeper in Bosnia: 'People will die'

MARCH/APRIL 1995 39

Caught in a dirty war

For three years, more than 5,000 Canadians served as UN peacekeepers in Bosnia. Most worked from Canadian Battalion 2, a base

in the central town of Vlasovo known as CANBAT2. A Maclean's photo essay depicts some typical scenes from the front:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
MATTHEW MCCARTHY



THE THREAT: Many patrols were uneventful, but the threat was constant for soldiers guarding the perimeter of CANBAT2. Serbs shelled the base last year and Muslims laid land mines of its exits in an attempt to prevent a threatened withdrawal of UN troops last spring. The weapons caused two of the 11 Canadian deaths in the former Yugoslavia.

A patrol near a Muslim cemetery (left), an engineer delicately probes for mines (right): deaths

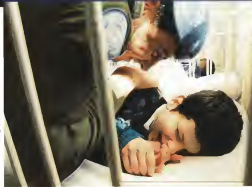


Canada's UN troops in Bosnia faced up to sniper fire and mines—and a nation's agony

BRINGING HOPE:

Medical missions are a cornerstone of Canada's UN duty. For the Canadians in Bosnia, bringing hope was as important as aid. After local hospitals shut their doors two years ago, their patients had to fend for themselves. As Canadian troops moved in to protect them, they found several dead from sniper fire—and neglect. Among the soldiers' first tasks: digging graves.

Left: Chris Henderson of Victoria comforts an orphaned boy at a psychiatric hospital in Vojvodina (right): the staff find



An armored ambulance rapidly delivers a Bosnian woman to hospital after a shelling-caused trauma

A new Eva Peron?

Athens' controversial first lady bids for power

In part *Papandreu*, part *Eva Peron* and perhaps at heart a love story. The stable news and glamorous first lady of Greek politics, whose main qualification seems to be her devoted support for 76-year-old Premier Andreas Papandreu, is now orchestrating her own entry into parliament. Already is behind the Eva Peron of Greece, Dina Latsi—known as Mimi—is viewed more as a scheming Lady Macbeth by a growing number of Papandreu's party colleagues. She has quit their party and started a new political faction, eagerly claiming that the silver leader is becoming an 80-year-old spouse over party stability is key for succession. Group turned to outright scandal this summer when an Athens tabloid began to run topless photos of the former Olympic Airways hostess just as she was successfully transforming her image from party living scandal to demure Greek Orthodox wife. Last week, Papandreu—who is now unable to work more than a few hours a day—appeared before the criminal committee of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in an effort to squelch calls for his resignation and defend his beloved wife.

The pair have been stability headlines in Greece ever since they began an affair in 1986, when Mimi was working as a flight attendant on the prime minister's plane. Papandreu lost office the following year, then made a dramatic comeback in 1993. After that, the premier handed his new wife more and more control, ultimately naming her chair of staff. Last week, he bestially rejected the party's suggestion



Papandreu's spouse Mimi (right) scandal over nude photos

"Whoever wants Andreas Papandreu to be accessible to commentators should look elsewhere," the premier said defiantly before walking out of the session. The Greek people gave up their confidence and I will continue bowing at," commented the left liberal daily *Eleftheros*. "The picture was said 'The once-indisputable leader just read a prepared speech and left.'"

At the same time, an Athens presser offered the tabloid *Avance* to stop printing and reposting of Mimi on its front page on the grounds they were "immoral" and "indecent." The offending photos—some printed under the headline "This is how the grandfather is cooked"—showed Mimi covering naked with drinks on a beach, before she met the



'My wife has suffered vile attacks. This is wicked and cowardly, unmanly.'

premier. The paper had printed more shocking images before the hit was imposed. The court also may have come too late to stem voter disenchantment with the first couple. After their marriage in 1989, the public seemed to forgive the celebrities imposed on Papandreu's former wife of 37 years, American-born Margaret Chase, mother of two children. But a recent poll found that 87 per cent of Greeks felt the time is ripe for a change in leadership. The first lady, believed to be angling for a cabinet post as culture minister, denounced the photos as a "disrespectful" intrusion from a past life. "I hate how much they paid for them and what is the real purpose," she said.

Avramis made no secret that his purpose

was to stop the would-be politician from "meddling" in the affairs of state, and to back the nation's diversions who accuse Papandreu of nepotism and of hiding his family's real estate. Among them is the premier's former co-chairman Vassio Papandreu—no relation—who is himself reported to be a former mistress long banished from the first man's court by Mimi. Vassio may have evened things: the former European commissioner for human rights was topping the popularity polls for party leadership last week.

Throughout the uproar, Papandreu has stood steadfastly behind Mimi, who is said to spend most of her time. "I am in command," he told journalists. "My wife, Dina, has suffered vile and cowardly attacks. This is wicked and cowardly, unmanly." Evichia say he loves her desperately and credits her with keeping him going through cancer, glaucoma and heart surgery in 1985, the husband's years out of office and a 1990 corruption case that he won. Mimi, meanwhile, has reinvigorated herself with such success as international shopping, more opulent dress and an increasing number of demure public appearances—often at churches.

Observers say Papandreu believes his wife could use the culture ministry as a springboard to higher office. More to the point, if she was a parliamentary seat in 1995 elections she would gain immunity from prosecution in the "pink palace" affair—the \$8-million house in Mimi's name with 18 bedrooms, 10 bedrooms, three swimming pools, a private chapel and an in-house care unit. Papandreu said he funded it through interest-free loans from friends—a remark that

has prompted a corruption investigation. Instantly, while the ruling party is solid and seemingly leaderless, the country is producing its best economic numbers in years. Though still a socialist, Papandreu now pursues conservative policies of fiscal restraint. Still, the success of his longtime press has failed to stave off younger challengers. "Glycerine," said one socialist, "is anything but a corpse. The soldiers are waiting for the succession. The problem is nobody knows how long the prime minister will hang on." As the plot moves forward, what begins in a paperback romance may soon grow to a full-scale Greek drama.

LOUISE BRANSON in Athens

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MEN ON THE MARCH

Louis Farrakhan, the controversial leader of the U.S.-based Nation of Islam, urged more than one million African-American men to converge on Washington for a one-day protest against family breakdown, crime and other social ills that plague many black communities. Farrakhan also ignited a storm of criticism by blaming other minorities—including Jews, Palestinian Arabs, Koreans and Vietnamese—for the problems facing American blacks. Some community leaders tried to distance themselves from Farrakhan while supporting the event itself.

FRANCE GRINDS TO A HALT

More than half of France's five million public-sector employees staged a one-day strike, leaving garbage uncollected and crippling transportation, including trains and subways. The strikers were protesting a government plan to freeze public payrolls next year. France must sharply reduce its deficit by 1997 if it is to join in a European common currency by the end of the decade.

KABUL UNDER ATTACK

A group of Afghan rebels known as the Taliban continued their push across the country, coming within striking distance of the capital, Kabul. A massive counterattack by government forces failed to dislodge the rebels from their heavily armed positions around the city. The Taliban, formed by fundamentalist Islamic students educated in neighboring Pakistan, emerged a year ago and now controls the southern half of the country.

JUSTICE IN GERMANY

A court in Düsseldorf convicted four German men of murdering five Turkish women and girls in the western German town of Solingen in 1993. The incident, part of a three-year wave of terror by racist and neo-Nazi groups that began in 1980, sparked outrage in Germany and around the world. After a trial lasting 18 months, one 35-year-old was sentenced to 15 years in jail and three other men, all tried as juveniles, each got 15 years.

MANILA PEACE PACT

After years of negotiations, the Philippine government of Fidel Ramos reached an agreement with 5,000 rebel soldiers who staged coup attempts against the administration of Corason Aquino in 1987 and 1988. The fighting left 200 dead and led investors to flee the Philippines, now attempting a boom. The rebel leader, long-time fugitive Gregorio Kilang Macatangay, was elected a senator this year.

World NOTES



MAYHEM IN MEXICO: Beachgoers look for bodies in the ruins of a Mazatlán hotel after a massive earthquake ripped along its 400-km stretch of Mexico's Pacific coast. Two Canadian tourists were among the 90 killed. A day later, the eye of Hurricane Roxanne hit the remote island of Cozumel in the Gulf of Mexico, forcing the evacuation of tens of thousands of visitors and locals. It was the 10th ferocious storm in the area this season.

Terror strikes a U.S. railway

Police in Arizona called in the FBI to help lead domestic terrorists who sabotaged an Amtrak passenger train, killing one traveler and injuring 77—including a mother and daughter from Ukiah, California. By weeks end, investigators had no leads beyond notes found near the scene. The paper trail led experts to believe the disaster was the work of neo-government extremists, many of whom live in Arizona. A previously unknown group called Sons of Genesis claimed responsibility for the device, which was carefully planned for a remote site in the middle of the night. The recovered messages linked out to the FBI and other U.S. agencies, referring both to the 2005 federal assault on a cult in Waco, Tex., and the 1993 siege of a white separatist's cult at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

Officials believed the culprit could be a priest or former railway employee with the technical knowledge to bypass a warning sys-

tem. Twenty-year-olds had been removed from the tracks, causing the train to luff off a bridge at 80 km an hour.

On the defensive

Former Belgian minister Willy Claes vowed to fight a rising clamor for his resignation as NATO's secretary general, maintaining he is innocent of allegations of corruption, fraud and bribery. A parliamentary commission in Brussels recommended that Claes be charged in the so-called Agusta affair, which involved suspected kickbacks to Claes' Flemish Socialist party from an Italian firm that won a lucrative defense contract in 1988. NATO officials backed Claes, blaming the Belgian media for mounting a campaign against him. But the opposition Liberal Democrats urged the NATO chief to step down, arguing his position had become "irretrievably tainted."

AT THE CENTRE OF A STORM

Mulroney is investigating allegations of corruption against a U.S. food giant

BY MICHAEL POSNER

For Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., it was another punishing week in the trenches. The testicular malady—of the world's largest processor of corn, soybeans and other agricultural products, with 31,800 employees and 1995 sales of more than \$15 billion—was already under siege on several fronts. The U.S. justice department is investigating allegations of price-fixing for three soybean products, as well as suggestions that the company diverted millions of dollars in undisclosed payments to senior executives through offshore bank accounts. Three grand juries have been convened to hear the evidence. And more than 20 clients and shareholders of ADM stock have filed civil lawsuits, claiming damages and breaches of fiduciary duty.

Archer-Daniels has denied everything—the alleged corruption in its prices as well as any improprieties that it violated securities laws by making unsupported payments to its executives.

But while no formal charges have been laid, the pressure is mounting. Last week, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced that it, too, was probing accusations of corruption at the most influential agribusiness in America. And several of ADM's leading institutional shareholders announced plans to challenge the company's directors' slate, scheduled to be voted on this week during the annual general meeting at its Decatur, Ill., headquarters. The California Public Employees' Retirement System, which owns 3.6 million ADM shares, and in a letter to chairman Douglas Anderson that the board had been "personally deluged" in its treatment of investors. And Richard Mischel, director at the state of New Jersey's investment division, added that the current 27 members of the board "haven't done their duty."

Whitacre (below): Mulroney, a multinational under siege



The former PM sits on the board of Archer-Daniels, one of the world's top agri-firms

The work is not clear. Neither Archer-Daniels nor Mulroney—now a senior partner at the Montreal law firm of Olney Brodsky—returned phone calls last week. But any observers expectant about independent work is likely to be. (Johnson did nothing to ease those concerns in a speech recently at Atlanta's Emory University, when he referred to the firm's "most criminal mentality" concerning a deal its agents made on ADM executives in Decatur to "the lawsuit at two [June 2].")

The current controversy now surrounded by a fog of speculation, is essentially the work of one man—former ADM executive, Mark Whitacre. For more than two years, Whitacre, 49, president of Archer-Daniels's bioengineering division, was an FBI informant. He secretly recorded some 1,500 conversations, in audio and video, in which Archer-Daniels officials allegedly conspired to fix the price for corn and, by extension, soybean (a soybean feed additive) and high-fructose corn syrup. Analysts say the products, widely used as a sugar substitute in soft drinks, provided about 40 per cent of ADM's net earnings. Four companies, including Archer-Daniels, control some 50 per cent of the high-fructose corn syrup market.

On the basis of Whitacre's evidence, federal agents last June executed a midnight raid on a dozen ADM executives in Decatur. When news of Whitacre's involvement in the case finally broke, the company promptly dismissed him and, later, three associates, leveling its own countercharges of embezzlement against the four. Whitacre had claimed the secret off-shore payments were under investigation were an organized conspiracy, designed to evade U.S. tax and securities laws. Not so, said Archer-Daniels; the company had paid the money unwillingly to settle fraudulent invoices submitted by the employees who have since been fired. Last week, a source close to the Mulroney committee was quoted as saying that no senior ADM executives had participated in the alleged embezzlement scheme or had knowledge of it—only Whitacre and his three former colleagues.

In Canada, the agricultural community is watching the progress of the ADM affair with more than passing interest. With the advent of free trade, Archer-Danels has apparently exported its Canadian operations in milling, oilseed processing and trading. "They're everywhere," says Larry Martin, head of the George Brown agricultural think-tank at the University of Guelph in Ontario. "I keep hearing them sucking up to this and pivoting milling, oil processing, trading. They're fairly big and probably bigger." Yet, in denunciation of transportation, Canada is a very good place to be in the grain and oil business.

One struggling competitor, companies ADM to Wal-Mart. "They move in, undercut your prices and start taking away your business," says Brian Davidson, owner of Hovco Flour Milling, a small Ontario-based company. "They bring the milling industry into the powder."

Deloitte is also convinced that Archer-Danels's strategy is to squeeze out the smaller players with ruthless price-cutting. "I'm sure they're not making any money on milling. They're probably making it by buying and selling futures on the commodity exchanges."

ADM's major milling capacity was the 1980 purchase of Montreal-based Oliver Mills, then owned by John Lafram (La). The takeover came just months after Ottawa's Bureau of Competition Policy had rejected a proposed union of Oliver and a rival, Maple Leaf Mills Ltd., as grounds that the merger would have eliminated artificial competition in certain markets. The bureau approved the Archer-Danels acquisition without challenge, although ADM had by then also bought up the oilseed operations of George Weston Ltd., San Jose Mills in Winnipeg and another Ontario facility. The American firm's legal work on the deal was handled by Mulroney's son and current law partner at Oliver Mills. Industry sources say ADM now controls about 30 per cent of Canada's milling capacity and is

seriously examining the Canadian milling resources of another competitor, Borden Borden Mills Inc.

To date, there have been no suggestions that any ADM executives in Canada may have participated in the alleged offshore payments scheme. But in July, Richard Grynspan, three-year-old manager of the ADM Oliver mill in Montreal, was already fired amid allegations of possible financial irregularities. A Montreal insider, quoted in a special issue released last week, says one in six ADM employees in the amount of money involved was only about \$100,000. Grynspan, now living in Laval, on the northern outskirts of Montreal, declined comment on the case.

Archer-Danels has been equally aggressive in the oilseed processing market, now a highly competitive market, now a highly competitive market. It has a plant in Woodstock, Ont., and has been steadily upgrading a second seed-processing facility in Lloydminster, Sask.—a unit paid to meet the three-tiered competition from another American colossus, Cargill Inc.

"In the last few years, we've seen most of our food industry taken over by the Americans," says one senior western agricultural executive. "Milling, most processing, milling, crushing. All that's left in the Canadian Wheat Board, and there's a lot of pressure there to turn it over to private enterprise and adopt the U.S. approach."

Much of the fascination with Archer-Danels is the result of its 77-year-old chairman, Douglas Anderson. Through the years he has audaciously courted the power and patronage of America's elite political class, generating millions of dollars in both Democratic and Republican campaign coffers, and becoming presidents at home and abroad. His board of directors is dominated by bankers, including some 500, academics and other

riches. Among other members are Nelson Rockefeller's widow, Betty; the ebullient Johnson; infamous for his liberal espousal—despite a life at Borden Borden and later Robert Stempel, the Bush administration's former ambassador to Moscow and one of the country's most influential backroom players. Since 1980, he has been on the board of Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc., which Douglas Anderson, along with Margaret Thatcher, Henry Kissinger and Lord Carlington—is a member of Hollinger's blue-ribbon International Advisory Board. And ADM owns an estimated 10 per cent of the low-stacking stock of Hollinger's subsidiary, American Publishing Co.

In a sense, says one industry observer, the Anderson approach has been a lot of common with traditional Japanese business practices, where close links between government officials and corporate leaders are often for granted. It is even more laudable, says Professor Securities analyst John McMillan, in the context of North American agricultural, where government regulation and control is so visible. "So while I think the board of directors has not been as representative as we would like, and while it's clear that better controls should have been in place at the biotechnology division, it's not clear that we should do what he's had to do to build a better agriculture," McMillan says. "So is Douglas Anderson really a bad guy, or is he just trying to work within the system?"



Archer-Danels' chairman is Douglas Anderson (top) receiving awards in Canada



Archer-Danels' chairman is Douglas Anderson (top) receiving awards in Canada

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BUSINESS

Valium time

Unions declare war on Ontario's labor proposals



Demonstrators against Harris' keeping a promise to boost employees' power

Nothing focuses the mind of a major manufacturer quite so much as the threat of a shutdown in work. And managers at this assembly plant of one of the Big Three automakers in Ontario are meeting this month, eager to see how the Canadian Auto Workers union (CAW) follows through on its threat to withdraw workplace representation. Spokesman for General Motors of Canada Ltd. and Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. reported on signs last week of increased plant-floor skirmishes that their companies are among those targeted by CAW president Rusty Harris for possible union retaliation. The union, corporate insiders towards an pending challenge to Ontario labor law that would severely diminish labor's power in the workplace. While service notice that his union will work closely with any company that backs it in opposing the changes, Harris has laid out words for those that do not call for action. "If they're going to back the hell out of us as the legislative arena," he said, "we're going to withdraw the co-operation effort that we've put in to make them successful."

Notable for its absence from Harris's list was Chrysler Canada Ltd., the first and largest of Ontario's manufacturers to publicly lend its support to the CAW's cause. Of the Big Three bidders, a grudging Harris declared: "We're going to do everything in our power to make it the No. 1 automaker in the country." The union's pleasure stems from a letter that it sent jointly with Chrysler to Ontario Premier

Mike Harris, expressing strong reservations about the proposals. "Various sources indicate poor government attitude to eliminate or reverse long-standing rules protecting the union-management relationship," said the letter, signed by Harris and Chrysler superintendent R. B. Farnsworth. "We do not believe the government should succumb to abolition of such rules."

Although Ford and GM declined to sign similar letters, in all last week, more than 30 other CAW-related companies have, including aerospace manufacturer McDonnell Douglas Canada Ltd., Lear Seating Corp., which manufactures car seats, and Woodbridge Farm Corp., which supplies chicken from materials to the auto industry. "Given the major stake we share in labor relations in Ontario," concluded the letter signed by McDonnell Douglas's president, Len Gardner, "we believe a balanced approach to changes in labor legislation, which deals with the legitimate concerns of business and labor and includes a thorough consultative process with those involved is essential to an excellent investment climate." Harris, in return, is promising continued co-operation with those companies.

At issue is the labor legislation that the province's New Democratic Party government, led by Bob Rae, enacted in 1993. Among other things, it barred companies from hiring replacement workers during a strike. It also simplified the process by which unions can be certified to represent employees. By moving Ontario into the forefront of provisions with

provision legislation—along with Quebec and British Columbia—Rae promised that one of the business community's New Mike Harris's new Conservative government has moved to keep an election pledge to eliminate most of those changes. The government introduced the legislative changes on Oct. 4 and intends to pass them into law by the end of the year.

To begin, that was a red flag. "It was an employer I'd buy a year's supply of Valium," said Gord Wilson, president of the Ontario Federation of Labor. "It's going to be war." The battle-field already well beyond the companies in the service and retail sectors that first originally were seen as most vulnerable to the NDP legislation. As it turned out, the legislation was felt by some large firms, including automakers.

The legislation did not apply directly to the car plants—with their generally highly trained staff, they never were in the position to hire replacement workers and continue operations in the event of a strike. But hundreds of their component suppliers became vulnerable to strike shutouts, even previously they could have operated with replacement staff. And the lack of a critical part could, in turn, quickly shut down a car plant, even if the automaker itself was not the intended target of the job action. Said Ford spokesman Tony Ercole: "It just takes one question—no matter how small—to shut down an entire assembly plant."

Why Chrysler broke ranks with its fellow automakers and agreed to sign CAW's letter remains open to speculation. The company would not comment, but industry insiders saw a connection to its sales, now much higher than three years ago because of the success of new car models and the industry-leading nation line. "I think they're making so much money on each of the millions that they build," said one observer. "That's why they're willing to give the union whatever it wants rather than risk disrupting the production schedule."

Meanwhile, Ford and GM are hoping that the union will not follow through on its retaliation threats. Harris would not say what action the union will take. But GM spokesman Steve Law saw a connection to the abrupt resignation of one CAW union leader as head of the Oshawa-area United Way campaign in early October. Neither the employer nor the union cited the labor dispute as the reason for his resignation, but Law and the company believe that the circumstances and timing of the resignation suggest that the dispute may be behind it.

Law, meanwhile, appealed to the CAW to hear in mind that GM did not retaliate against its workers when the NDP left its mark as the labor law. "It would be unfortunate if the union brings a public policy issue into the workplace this time," he argued. But Harris was not buying it. "My major problem is the false story," he said, accusing the companies of calling the province's legislation a job killer at a time when they are making huge profits. "They can't have it both ways," he said. "It's Ontario's wrong to the right after five years of NDP government, the lines are being drawn."

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TOYOTA

Business NOTES

PICKING UP THE PIECES

Empire Life Insurance Co., part of the financial empire controlled by Ontario Lt.-Gov. Jerry Roth, has purchased a portion of the failed insurer Confederation Life Insurance Co. of Toronto. Confederation had assets of \$19.2 billion in August, 1994, when it went out of business. Bankruptcy trustee Paul Marnick, Toronto, said Empire will take over Confederation's annuities and regulated investment income funds, which are worth about \$400 million.

ONTARIO IN RECESSION

After a strong showing in 1994, the Ontario economy fell into recession in the first half of this year, according to the provincial finance ministry. The gross domestic product shrank at an annualized rate of two per cent in the first quarter and 4.4 per cent in the second. Last year Ontario's 5.5 per cent growth rate outperformed the country as a whole. The ministry blamed rising interest rates, consumer caution and a U.S. slowdown.

SYNCRUDE SALE

The Alberta government has sold its remaining 11.7 per cent stake in Fort McMurray-based Syncrude Canada Ltd. to Torch Energy Advisors Inc. of Houston for \$250 million. Torch owner J. R. Bryan, a Texas financier, said Canadians will be able to invest in the new company, called Athabasca Oil Sands Investments Inc. Torch also owns 25 per cent of Calgary-based Gulf Canada Resources Ltd.

HIDDEN AIRPORT COSTS

Canadians may have to pay millions of dollars in hidden costs to operate a new air traffic control system, according to an independent report commissioned by Transport Canada. It said the cost of implementing the Canadian Automated Air Traffic System at Canada's 29 largest airports has jumped to \$725 million from the \$600 million estimated in 1989. Ottawa has already renegotiated its contract with Calgary-based Hughes Aircraft of Canada Ltd., the firm installing the new system, but the report says the cost could still increase to "monumental" proportions.

THE GAY CAUSE

Terrence star Marvin Munn, who is openly lesbian, has become the spokesperson for World Rainbow Fund, a new advocacy fund that will be dedicated to gay and lesbian. Afterward, the fund will be a percentage of the cost of purchases to a designated charity in this case, money will go to the Rainbow Foundation, which distributes funds to AIDS research.



THE SIZE OF THINGS TO COME A prototype handheld video and music player shows what consumers can look forward to—if a few bugs can be worked out. **NeoCorp's** Silicon View, weighing just 10 ounces, is designed to produce high-quality sound and full-color pictures from a pre-programmed card, about the size of a credit card. But Neo will not market the product until it can improve storage capacity enough to provide a reasonably long playback time.

A laureate's view

The 1995 Nobel Prize in economics has gone to Robert E. Lucas Jr., a 58-year-old University of Chicago professor and the fifth member of that faculty to win the prize in six years. Lucas's work has done much to explain why government economic policy is often ineffective. According to the new laureate, who maintains that the human factor should be the most important ingredient in determining economic policy, government intervention is to be considered low individuals will react to a specific program. For example, central bankers might raise interest rates to influence any times to dampen consumption. But Lucas's research proved that after the government had



Lucas: people first

lifted interest rates on a number of occasions to slow the economy, people eventually learned to adapt and continued to spend—thereby undermining the intention. Such findings, said David Rose, a research adviser at the Bank of Canada, have revolutionized economists' "What you do policy," said Rose, "you have to allow for people."

Image control

Bill Gates, Microsoft chairman and founder of Microsoft Corp., has put an undisclosed amount for the Bettmann Archive—a U.S. collection of some 16 million historical photographs that amounts to a visual history of the 20th century. Gates, who has been acquiring the rights to images from various sources through Corbis Corp., a small company he owns, between other demands for digitized images—and hopes to be in a dominant position to sell them on computer disks. "We want to make Corbis the premier place to come for digital content," said Doug Brown, president of the Bellevue, Wash.-based company.

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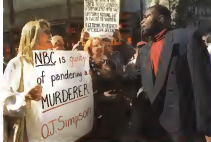


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Protesters outside NBC's New York office: "Let the fans to speak!"

LIFE

The Simpson follies

O.J. skirts an interview—and nagging questions

"I am an innocent man." And that was about it. In a 45-minute interview with *The New York Times* last week—the work during which the man who declared so loudly while on trial for the slayings of ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman, would finally speak—O.J. Simpson said little else about the moonstruck criminal case in history. Talking to a newspaper reporter rather than live and on TV, as he had originally promised, Simpson—now a free man since last Oct. 3 acquittal—seemingly addressed the questions that trial watchers around the world still wanted answered.

What was he doing at the time of the slayings? If the bloody gloves were not his, what happened to the same-style gloves that Nicole bought for him? What happened to the dark track suit that he was seen wearing on the night of the killings? And most of all, if he did not commit the murders, who does he think did?

Simpson was not saying, although he seemed to want to speak—provided no one asked him any hard questions. Early in the week, NBC News announced that the former football star had agreed to an hour-long interview on *60 Minutes* with Tim Brokaw and Katie Couric. The network at NBC promised a "two-hour, hard-core" interview about evidence, domestic abuse and other key issues in the case. "We're going to ask the questions on everybody's minds," said NBC News president Andy Lack. The show was to be a chance for Simpson to repair

some of the damage to his public image, and for NBC to reap a ratings bonanza—network executives expected \$2 million U.S. viewers alone.

But the proposed interview was troubled from the start. The National Organization for Women (NOW) accused the network of pandering to a white-basher and planned a protest outside NBC's Burbank, Calif., studios. And within the network, the show had died because NBC employees circulated a petition to halt the interview, saying it was too late. Today show host Bryant Gumbel, a friend of Simpson's, called in sick after being passed over as an emcee.

Meanwhile, Simpson and his lawyers got cold feet. Although acquitted of criminal charges, he still faces three misdemeanor lawsuits from the Goldman and Brown families. A TV appearance, his lawyers said, could compromise his defense in those pending civil suits, which do not have to prove responsibility beyond a reasonable doubt—but only on the balance of evidence. Just hours before *60 Minutes* was set to air, Simpson bowed out. "Based upon [my lawyers'] unanimous recommendation," he said in a statement read by his attorney Johnnie Cochran, "I have concluded that this is not the appropriate time to speak."

And yet, he did speak—more or less. After canceling the interview, he was on an unscripted phone call to *New York Times* media reporter Bill Carter, whom he knew from his time as a TV commentator. Simpson, who said that he had backed out of the

TV appearance because he suspected that NBC was going to "interview" him, again declined to discuss the case. But the onetime pathman and actor talked about his life after the acquittal with a remarkable openness. Although both Horst and his counsel and later national Creative Management, his talent agent for two decades, have severed ties with him, he was confident he could get work and restore his image. Boudling that he still owned a Ferrari, a Bentley and two houses, he denied that paying for the so-called Dream Team of lawyers had left him penniless. And he asserted that he did not believe poll results strongly indicating that a majority of Americans still think he is guilty of slaying. "I don't think most of America believes I did it," he said.

About all Simpson would say about his case was that he had been wrong to "get physical" with Nicole Brown Simpson—and that he was willing to meet with his former women to discuss his relationship with her. "There is nothing that [Boudling] wanted" need to know from him that they didn't already know, said an unimpressed Tammy Bruce, president of NOW's Los Angeles chapter. "It is swirling and reflecting of how ignorant he is."

If the man himself was reluctant about some long-awaited facts, confirmed Simpson editors could at least find diversion in a host of sidebars. Among them:

- A government official in Bermuda mistakenly reported that Mark Furman, the ex-detective, also may still face grand jury charges for lying about using the word "nigger" was vacationing in Bermuda. The man turned out to be a Boston attorney named Mark Furman, in Bermuda to pay jail.

- A report in *Play* last confirmed, then denied, that Simpson and Paula Barakat had "hooked" in his seedbox on the Oct. 21 to 24 Simpson trial. *The New York Times* said he had not even seen Barakat since being released from prison.

- Simpson attorney Barry Schick said about of police in New York City for making an illegal U-turn, driving without a license and not having proper car registration.

- Tracy Huxley, a 35-year-old flight attendant dismissed from the Simpson jury in May after she said "I can't take it any more," reportedly passed for a made *Playboy* pictorial in a Santa Clarita, Calif., studio done up as a courtroom.

For the moment, such trivia will have to suffice, at least until the Bermuda Simpson fires come to court and he may be compelled to testify about the murders. But that may take years. And until Simpson can—or will—speak live on questions that only he can answer, the majority of Americans who think he got away with murder are unlikely to change their minds.

JOE CHIDLEY

MAGNET/OCTOBER 23 1997 41



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Ed Schreyer and the Moonies



SUN MYUNG MOON EMBRACES THE HIGH AND MIGHTY

BY ROSS LAVER AND PAUL KAIHLA

He calls himself the son of God, and his professed goal is nothing less than to unite humanity under his divine rule. At 75, Korean-born Rev. Sun Myung Moon practices over one of the 20th century's most successful and controversial religious movements—enriching an estimated three million followers, waging of Moon-fueled civil organizations and a multimillion-dollar business empire stretching across five continents. But success has also brought infamy. In the 1970s and 1980s, Moon's Unification Church became synonymous with right-wing extremism, mass weddings and stories of bright young college kids transferred into space/sat numbers, or "Moonies," who sold flowers at airports. In 1984, Moon himself went to jail for 22 months in the United States for income tax evasion. But since then, the self-described "True Father" has orchestrated a remarkable campaign to win mainstream respectability and political influence. And he has done it all with the help of famous entertainers, big-name academics and political leaders past and present—including the Right Hon. Edward J. Schreyer, former governor general of Canada.

Moonies have found that on at least six occasions since 1982, Schreyer has participated in events organized by the Moon-sponsored Summit Council for World Peace, a Washington-based group composed largely of former politicians and heads of state from the Third World. In August, the former Manitoba premier, whose five-year term



'Separation between religion and politics is what Satan likes most'

—Rev. Sun Myung Moon

as the Queen's representative in Canada ended in 1984, acted as chairman of a Summit Council conference in the South Korean capital of Seoul. The gathering was a feature attraction of Moon's "Second World Culture and Sports Festival," a week-long extravaganza that culminated in a Unification Church wedding ceremony for 300,000 couples crammed into Seoul's Olympic stadium and similar venues around the world and linked by satellite.

Last week, Schreyer, 59, spoke at length with Moonies about his three-year association with Moon, his followers and the Summit Council. "He seems to be quite a likeable man, although I must say that my conversations with him have been limited to social encounters," said Schreyer, who sat at the head table with the charismatic evangelist during the Thursday Seoul conference. He added that while he neither subscribes to nor promotes Moon's "religious mission," he is impressed by Moon's dedication to the cause of peace and international harmony. "I happen to know in a personal way many people who are adherents of the Unification Church," Schreyer affirmed. "They seem to be leading exemplary lives—Canadians, Americans, Japanese

and others." Still, Schreyer said that the Unification Church "is certainly a cult, based on my interpretation of the definition of the word, in that it depends entirely on the personality of a single individual."

Canada's former head of state, who this fall is teaching a third-year undergraduate course on energy and the environment at the University College of Cape Breton (UCCB) in Sydney, N.S., is an illustrious convert as a participant in Moon-fueled events. In mid-September, former U.S. president George Bush and his wife Barbara came under fire in the American media for speaking at six mass rallies in Japan sponsored by the Women's Federation for World Peace (WFWP), an organization set up by Moon and his wife, Hak Ja Han Moon, who serves as its president. Until recently, the federation maintained a low profile in North America. But in January, it launched an ambitious series of conferences in the United States that were attended almost exclusively by visiting Japanese members of the WFWP. The conferences featured not only the Bushes—they have appeared at a total of 11 WFWP functions this year, with one more planned for November—but a stellar cast of similarly high-profile speakers. Among them: TV journalist Barbara Walters,

Schuman star Christopher Reeve, *Entertainment Tonight* host Mary McCormack, Republican presidential candidate Richard Lugar and Jilly Rife, the first African woman in space.

Lugar's press secretary, Mark Hendon, said last week that the candidate was fully aware that the WFWP was backed by Moon, but that "speaking to a group doesn't necessarily mean you buy into them." By contrast, Walters told *Newsweek* by fax that she "did not know that the Women's Federation for World Peace was associated with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon when I agreed to speak to the group. I was told it was an organization of Japanese women coming to America at their own expense." She added that she was scheduled to speak to the WFWP again last Saturday in New York, "but when I found out it was associated with the Rev. Moon, I turned down the appearance... and will no longer appear at their events."

In last week's interview in his sparsely, windowless office on the UCCB campus, Schreyer said repeatedly that his involvement with Moon and his associates has been limited to attending Summit Council events, which focus on "various geopolitical and regional topics of concern and interest." But in fact, Schreyer also played a prominent role in at least one sizable WFWP event—a speech by Hak Ja Han Moon at the Centre Block of Parliament Hill on Nov. 8, 2005. Videotapes distributed to Unification Church members show Schreyer introducing Moon's wife, who is known within the church as the "True Mother," to a large audience in the prologues Railway Committee Room. In her speech, Wile said "God,

Unification Church mass wedding in 1982; Schreyer (center) Moon in ceremonial garb (far left) 'a likeable man'





HOWARD SCHREYER
Former Ontario Minister

Schreyer greeting Mr. Jin Moon
on Parliament Hill in 1992, introducing
her at the public search "heavily."

"If you tell a lie to make a person better, that is not a sin"

—Moon, in a 1972 talk to his followers

World Peace," she effectively spread her husband and urged the audience to heed his teachings. Asked about the episode, Schreyer said he now regrets his participation. "I didn't particularly want to go because it wasn't a Sunnington Council event," he explained. "I reluctantly agreed—mainly more as a matter of hospitality to Mrs. Moon—but I don't think I've actually lied to her."

Unification Church officials insist that groups like the Sunnington Council and the WFPF are separate from the Church and do not follow Moon's agenda. Critics, however, say it is wrong for respected public figures to lend their names to organizations linked in any way to the activist Korean prophet. "They are giving credibility to a group that wants to create an authoritarian dictatorship," says Steven Blais, a former Unification Church leader who took part in high-level planning meetings with Moon himself in the 1970s. Moreover, recent Unification Church detractors say that glossy brochures featuring photographs of celebrities and politicians shaking hands with Moon and speaking at Moon-sponsored events are routinely used to impress potential young recruits. After that, critics say, the subjects are isolated from friends and family and put through an intense program of indoctrination.

"That is the true strategy of Moon," says Ina Micheli, a 25-year-old native of Germany who was drawn into Moon's orbit at a church-linked student center near San Francisco in 1986. For the next 8½ years, Micheli cruised the United States in a van with 10 others, selling landscape photographs and other novelty items 16 hours a day to raise money for the church. At times, he says, church leaders also ordered him and fellow recruits to work for the Women's Federation and other Mooner groups. Micheli, who is now studying psychology in New England, says he has nothing but remorse for the public figures who knowingly associate with Moon and his alleged agenda.

ations. "Moon got his picture taken with a celebrity and used it to recruit people. And when you go to the centre you see pictures of Moon with all these big guys. It's a credibility thing. You think, 'Well, what could possibly be wrong with this organization?'"

The son of a peasant farmer, Moon was born in 1920 in the village of Kwangju, Sangju Ri in what is now North Korea. He claims that at 16 Jesus Christ appeared to him on a mountain and asked him to continue his work. That mission, detailed in a text Moon calls the Divine Principle, was to establish an "authoritative theology to rule the world." In 1954, the preacher established the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, popularly known as the Unification Church. Its most distinctive idea is that mankind's fall from grace was the result of a sexual encounter between Eve and Satan in the Garden of Eden—and that salvation can only be attained through Moon, God's representative on Earth.

From the start, Moon's ardors reached far



Moon's devotees at a Unification Church rally extracts from the program for a Sunnington Council conference attended by Schreyer in August (left); the former governor general probes the organization

beyond the Korean peninsula. The Unification Church quickly spread to Japan, the United States, and other countries. By the early 1970s, Moon had begun to set up a wide variety of businesses to fund his apostles and his own increasingly lavish lifestyle. He also founded the first of a long list of branch organizations, including the Sunnington Council, the Professors World Peace Academy and the College of the Research of Principles (C-RP). He also struck groups. "If there is to be a united world," a recent Sunnington Council report states, "an infrastructure has to be built that will assist in its achievement. For this reason, Rev. Moon has founded scores of organizations that embrace religion, politics, economics and science, stimulating a spectrum of enterprises in the media, industry, high technology, academics, humanitarian efforts as well as the arts." Splashed throughout the glossy 36-page handbook are photographs of Moon and a parade of celebrities, including two pictures of Schreyer.

Among the celebrities that Moon helped set up to stimulate his program of world unification was the Global Economic Action Institute. In 1983, a representative of the institute contacted Sylvia Ostry, a former deputy minister in Ottawa who was then chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, and invited her to a conference in Geneva. Impressed by the proceedings, and unaware of the group's connections to Moon, Ostry agreed to join the board of directors, later serving as chairwoman of one of the institute's principal committees. She left her post after returning to Canada in 1984 and becoming prime minister Brian Mulroney's personal representative for several months of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations. "One day in 1986," Ostry told Moon's last work. "I got a hysterical phone call from a woman in the Prime Minister's Office. They had received a copy of a newsletter which named me as a member of a Moonist front. Then, I got hysterical." Ostry staff quickly contacted a meeting with justice department lawyers to draft Ostry's resignation letter from the institute. "I remember that the letter had to be drafted in legal language because the Moonists were so litigious," she says. "I thought that was crazy—they sucked me into this, and yet I had to be careful." Ostry, now head of the University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies, says she doubts most of the institute's other members knew of the Moon connection. "I mean, why would anyone take the risk of associating with an organization like the Unification Church? Where is the transparency, the accountability? You would want to know much more about what was going on."

Ostry is not alone in feeling taken in by Moon-related groups. In March 1994, the Women's Federation for World Peace staged a program "Promoting peace and reconciliation" at the State University of New York campus in Westchester, N.Y., only 30 km from Moon's sprawling estate. In fact, the event was really a platform for Moon's son, Hyun Jin Moon, who declared that God had asked his father to give the people of America a new revelation. The crowd opened the session by reading a citation from Sandra Gidycz, the local news anchorwoman. In a fiery Gold letter told The New York Times that she had been misled. "I have never supported the Unification Church," said Gidycz. "I have always felt they are a group that destroys families. If the individual who came into my office requesting a letter had honestly told me what this organization was, I never would have given it to them. Basically it was a hoax."

This same month, the Toronto chapter of WFPF and the University of Toronto branch of C-RP hosted an AIDS-prevention program for teenagers at the North York Public Library. The promotional flyer invited parents to enroll their children to ensure that they "choose a

A star-studded gallery of speakers



Richard Luger



George and Barbara Bush



David Scott King



U.S. Senator Pat Schroeder



Audrey Wilkins



TV host Mary Kay Ast



Judy Rein



The Unification Church leader's wife, Huh Jin Moon, and prominent members from the Women's Federation for World Peace, which she leads, critics charge that the WFPF is an arm of the church

lifestyle without disease and drugs."

Newt Gingrich in the *Flyer* is there any mention of the Unification Church or Moon?

Another controversial incident involving the WPPF was the November, 1989, speech by Moon's wife on Parliament Hill. Rafter, the group had sent letters to several senators asking them to reserve the committee room for the occasion. Forty members of Parliament are entitled to make such bookings. Senator Bertha Robinson objected. "I saw that out of the main speakers was Sid Schreyer, so I thought I'd better book the room," said Robinson, a former New Brunswick Conservative cabinet minister. Later, she says, she discovered that the group was "tiny," and decided to skip the event. When Ontario Premier James Stewart referred to the incident in a column three weeks later, he quoted Schreyer saying he did not know how he came to be listed on the group's letterhead as a senior adviser. "I thought he had been duped like the rest of us," Robertson told Macdonald last week.

In fact, Schreyer says he knew from the beginning that Moon had headed the Summit Council. He says he joined "in 1991 or '92" after receiving a phone call from the outfit's Washington-based executive director, Antonio Bertanucci, a longtime Moon adviser. "He mentioned he had been in touch with former heads of state, people from California, UCLA, former British prime minister Ted Heath, two or three former prime ministers of Egypt—interesting and top-drawer people," Schreyer recalled. "They were sponsoring cause-projects to bring together people on worldwide topics," such as relations between North and South Korea, world trade and energy policy.

There are other benefits for the people who attend such events. Participants in the August conference chaired by Schreyer, for instance, received first-class air travel and accommodation in one of Seoul's most luxurious hotels. And while there were rumors that South received more than \$100,000 to deliver the keynote address, Schreyer scoffs at that figure, adding that he himself has received payments "in the \$2,000 or \$3,000 range" for similar speeches. Schreyer, who was Canada's high commissioner to Toronto for four years after he left his government generalist position, adds that Moon's religious program does not influence Summit Council agenda. Still, he acknowledges that the proceedings generally include speeches by the Korean preacher that he heavily laces with church doctrine. An example: "The True Parents of mankind have come to ignite the powerful revelation of true love," Moon announced at the August conference.

Now on the agenda were shuttle buses for participants who wished to attend the stadium wedding of 300,000 con-

Married by the light of Rev. Moon

On his wedding day in August, Simon Cooper put on a conservative dark suit, set off his dark hair and wore a pair of white socks from the bottom of her wife to the hem of her floor-length dress. In that sense, it was the most traditional of occasions.

It was not, however, a day for his parents to cheer. As their 23-year-old son stood in the rain in South Korea's Olympic Stadium, they were far away in London. The Rev. Sun Myung Moon may have blessed Simon's union to a young Japanese design student, but his family could not.

Under different circumstances, Paul and his Cooper might have been delighted with their new daughter-in-law. Kanyama Chisako is 25 and studying in Italy. She is well educated and cosmopolitan, the daughter of a Japanese businessman and a fashion designer. A photo sent by the church to Simon shows a pretty woman in designer jeans and a Modesto sweatshirt.

The photograph, of course, is the problem. Until a few hours before the wedding, it was all that Simon had seen of his bride. The girl, like many of the other 160,000 couples who took part in the ceremony, was matched by Moon himself. And if there is affection in the relationship, their first love is the elderly Korean, who claims to be God's emissary.

Simon believes that at the time the relationship with his Japanese wife will develop, that there will be children and a home. At the moment, however, he is devoting his energies to the church in Scotland. Kanyama plans to complete her studies in Italy. Both remain calm. "It will be a couple of years before we begin proper married life," says Simon. "We will not have a physical relationship for a few years."

His parents have yet to meet his new wife. Simon joined the church during a holiday in the United States two years ago, and has since graduated in English literature from Newcastle University. "I like to think I have been lucky," he says. "I have a steady family background and my parents are happily married." He believes his father has come to accept the situation. And he predicts his mother and brother will also come around.

The father sees things otherwise. Paul Cooper, a businessman, says he does not wish to refocus what his son is doing, but has doubts about the integrity of the Unification Church. "I am glad he wants more from life than \$100,000 and a company car," he comments. "But it's hard to relate to the closed social structure of the church." Cooper insists that the Moonians have indoctrinated his son, who now works up to 15 hours a day making cheap plastic toys in pubs to raise cash for the church. Cooper also finds it ironic that Moon himself has been divorced—twice, according to some accounts. "How can a man with wife twice failed to pick the right partner for himself? Pick one for my son!"

Two months after the wedding, Simon and his parents are still on speaking terms. In the end, though, father and son each accept the other to compromise. Says Paul Cooper: "I know it hurts him that I do not approve of his marriage. But we love him and want to protect his freedom as an individual. We all feel hurt by what is happening."

JAMES LANGTON in London

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Siemens serving Canadians

'I was instrumental in bringing about the collapse of communism'

—Moon in an address to followers in Seattle, Sept. 18

ties, each of which contributed a "gift" of up to \$30,000 to the Unification Church. (Among the "brides" were widows who paid similar fees for the privilege of being remarried to their deceased spouses.) "Only a vision of divine interfaith service," the Summit Council conducted by Moon at the religious service," Schreyer said of the mass wedding. "I didn't attend the ceremony in the stadium because it was a religious event, not connected to the Summit Council."

Although Schreyer says that he considers the Summit



Cooper with photo of his overseas bride; the pair will stay celibate for several years

at 11:30 am at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut, but at least 30 students are not in class. They have congregated at a dorming campus chapel for a Unification Church service. A few students take turns uttering vocal prayers, then the rest join in a chorus of sobbed and graced utterances in Japanese and Korean. The sole non-Japanese in Bridgeport, 25, a child of one of the first mass marriages performed by Rev. Sun Myung Moon, "All these lies and regrets, Father," (Kumkum) breathes in her prayer. "I pray that America can come to realize there is a way out and that the True Parents [Moon and his wife] are showing the way."

Welcome to Moon U., as the university is now known to many concerned citizens and alumni of the once-thriving academic institution on Long Island Sound. Since April 1989, the university's board of trustees has been controlled by the Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), a group that divides no estimated 30 per cent of its funding from Moon's Unification Church. The PWPA stopped in its white knight of a time when declining enrollment and a two-year faculty strike had led to preparations to close the university. The PWPA



Unification Church prayer service at Bridgeport University: "All these lies and regrets"

'FATHER'S UNIVERSITY'

afforded \$68 million in forgivable loans in return for control of 60 per cent of the board and the right to approve the president.

The man who was installed in that position, Richard Rubenstein, a 71-year-old theologian and former head of PWPA in the United States, insists that Bridgeport remains a nonsectarian institution. In an interview last week, he outlined aspirations for new facilities on nearby ridges and sea-park. Faculty members have been asked to attend lectures on ethics, organized by a dean of the college who is also a Unification Church member. And Bridgeport City Councilman William Pich, a vocal critic of the PWPA's movement, charges that the conversion is really a way for Moon to bring money into the United States, while giving access to a pool of academics who could add respectability to his movement.

A stroll around the campus reveals ramshackle old shantied buildings on what was once an attractive 66-acre beachfront property. During the 1970s, Bridgeport expanded by as many as 5,000 students and the university invested heavily in new buildings. This academic year, there are only 1,815 students, most from such countries as Japan, Korea, Bulgaria and the former Soviet Union.

While there is no overt proselytizing on campus, it is hard to ignore the Unification Church's involvement. A 19-year master plan for the campus shows drawings for a 15-story international conference center and hotel. And according to Anthony Guerra, a Unification Church member since 1971, who oversees the university's academic programs, Moon sees Bridgeport as the flagship of a planned network of half a dozen universities worldwide.

US professors have also begun to accept PWPA-sponsored packets to overseas conferences. Last

How the Moonies took over a U.S. college



Rubenstein: He insists that the college is still nonsectarian

year, Moon van der Grinten, a professor of international politics who has been on the faculty for 15 years, revealed all expenses paid to Korea in spite of the failure of the family "I satisfied myself that they are not taking advantage of vulnerable young people," he says of the church.

However, several foreign students have gone public with complaints. In 1989, two students from Moscow, Spartak Sorokov and Samantian Kapchayev, filed a lawsuit in California claiming that another Unification Church organization had taken them to a Moonie camp and proscribed one of them that if he was a good student he would be among the first to be accepted at "Father's university." The students settled out of court with the church in 1990. And a Korean student, Byung Uik Kim, left the university claiming that he and his friends had been pressured by other students to attend church-sponsored lectures.

At the same time, a local citizens' coalition has filed \$87,000 to fund a case before the Connecticut Superior Court claiming that the PWPA control of the university board constitutes as charter as a nondenominational institution. The case was brought by Ruth Cohen, a life trustee of the university who says the decision to accept PWPA control took place at meetings from which she had been excluded.

Pich says he is baffled by the way powerful interests in the United States have gravitated toward Rev. Moon. Adds Ford Greene, the lawyer who represented the two Russian students, "Moon has a very persuasive gloss of legitimacy which dispenses his plans to establish a theocracy to rule the world." Pich, however, argues that the professors who remain at the university are equally in blame. "The only people left are either total occupiers or people who deal that you have to do anything to keep the university open."

ANN WALSHLEY is a journalist

The silent partner



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THE MAKING OF A LEADER

A biography reveals a high-spirited—and rich—Jean Chrétien



Maintaining an unusually high approval rating with the public even two years after his election, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien now finds himself something of an enigma, largely because of his own debate for discussing his personal life. Now a book being released this month goes a long way towards lifting the cover off the man behind the enigmatic public persona. In *Chrétien Volume 1: The Will to Win*, former journalist Lawrence Martin provides a portrait of an overly generous son, a big brother figure among a national leader for jobs, and of the first part of his political career.

The 18th and second-youngest child of a working-class family, Chrétien made a name for himself early on as an outspoken Liberal in the overwhelmingly conservative Union National climate of 1940s and '50s Quebec. Meanwhile, at the time in Roman Catholic secondary colleges where he was getting his education, he was a notorious troublemaker. At one college, he led a passkey allowing him and his friends to come and go after hours or to practice fire rigors from the priest's lounge. The following exercise, however, shattered another facet of the young Chrétien: an exceptional degree of determination—or stubbornness. After one month, the 15-year-old Jean's mother would send so far as to undergo unnecessary surgery to escape from a particularly claustrophobic college, at which, as he's been told from his home.

After two years at Joliette, Jean began thinking of ways to get out. Even beyond all the hardships he was facing in the quarantine-like conditions, he couldn't really see the purpose of this classical form of education for him. He focused himself a future engineer or architect ("I was very good in science") and reasoned, therefore, that he should be at the Shawinigan Technical Institute. There, he could get a diploma and then move on to university. The added benefit of the technical school was that it was a regular day school in his home town. He could come and go and live a normal teenage life, while pursuing the career path he preferred.

The explanation at Joliette decreed that if a student missed two months of school, for whatever reason, his year was forfeited. That got Chrétien thinking: If he could come up with a way to miss that period of time, he could perhaps convince his father to enroll him in the technical institute. He needed a plot, a legitimate doctor's excuse. Escaping the great escape would be difficult. He would have to hoodwink the authorities at school, along with his uncompromising father, Willie.

Reprinted with permission from *Chrétien Volume 1: The Will to Win*, copyright Lawrence Martin, published by Lester Publishing Ltd., Toronto.



Chrétien after his church confession: as a youngster in Shawinigan, he was a troublemaker; at 15, he faked appendicitis, and even underwent surgery, to get out of a school

He knew a student who had missed a lot of school when he'd had his appendix removed. From him, the idea came: Chrétien would put his acting ability to a severe test. He would fake appendicitis.

He'd seen the student's agonies, the labored movements, the pained expressions, and decided to talk to him to find out more. Where was the exact spot the pain was felt, or was supposed to be felt? What questions did the doctors ask? What was the appropriate reaction when the doctor touched the sensitive area? In effect, Chrétien took a crash course on the affliction. It had a major advantage over others he might have outstayed: doctors more or less had to go along with the sufferer's story. There was no test to determine with certainty whether the patient had the disorder.

Phase 1 of the plan—a manifestation of abdominal pain—was a duds. Jean Chrétien had led over in agony in the hallways of

One night last summer, we're camping, in Maine.

My husband's poking about in the woods when suddenly he runs back to the campsite screaming

HE'S ABOUT TO BE EATEN BY A GIGANTIC, SNORTING BEAR.

Turned out it was just a tiny raccoon, but the whole thing got me thinking - what would happen if one of us got hurt out here?



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Jollette. He evoked magnificent pained expressions and sounds of anguish. Chatterbox and dramatist also looked on with varying degrees of concern, if not alarm.

He was taken to the infirmary, where the school's medical staff awaited him and where, having been well tutored, he splendidly followed the script. When the doctor touched the designated tender spot, the one that was supposed to trigger a wrenching cry of despair, Jean Chatterbox was up to the task. The doctor concluded that, indeed, he appeared to have the symptoms of appendicitis.



It was his 10-year-old mind had anticipated, surgery wasn't among them. Clearly, he had overplayed his hand. He should have come off as the anguish and told his doctor things were getting better.

Or he could have told Trudell and the faculty and the administrators of Jollette that it was all a cruel fiction, that he had made it all up, that, in fact, he was as healthy as a peach. But Jean was too terrified to own up. He was so scared that he could hardly talk. He simply could not bring himself to sit and the chair. With Trudell and his brother Maurice at his side, he went to Shawanigan hospital for the surgery.

At the hospital, they cut him open, they probed, they examined, they looked again. The condition of an appendix was not something that could be easily ascertained, even in the full glare of the operating chamber. But Trudell and Maurice were sure enough. There was nothing wrong—yet even an inflammation. Trudell could only wonder how the boy had been feeling such pain. A flowering Maurice knew the answer to that, but he wasn't about to say anything under the circumstances.

Having cut into Jean, Trudell decided there was no use leaving the hospital again in there. And so, though it was a most comical, they took it out. When Jean came to, he got the news. His body was now minus one highly-painful appendix. Caught in his own trap, hoisted on his own outrageous ploy, he went home to recuperate from one of the most questionable pieces of surgery Shawanigan had ever seen.

Maurice, though, never let on to his father and Jean never returned to Jollette.

He went on to marry Mary Charré, the love of his life. He took up law in Shawanigan, then, in 1962, became the Liberal MP for the region, at the age of 29. Four years later he joined Lester B. Pearson's cabinet, becoming the youngest junior minister of the century.

As the Liberal cabinet moved Parliament Hill and 1984, Chatterbox held a succession of senior cabinet positions, mainly under Thompson's auspices. From 1984 and serving most of his cabinet as minister of Jean Turner's Conservative caucus that year. But in 1985, he moved out of politics, and Maurice decided that a man from a family representing crime risk from his blue-chip contacts before his return to the political field in 1990.

Watching from the sidelines, Jean Chatterbox had been far from idle. He became a celebrity that little guys were never supposed to be—a millionaire and an Establishment man.

His father, Wells, once told the story of the time he and three other workmates once appeared as the guests of honor at a dinner held by the insurance company they worked for. They were being whisked out for their longtime service and so were seated on a raised podium that stretched narrowly across the front of the hotel banquet hall. The podium had only enough space for the long table and the chairs. Wells, Chatterbox and the others, sat, and to be going up there, were introduced, they pushed their chairs back and gracefully walked onto the floor behind them.

Though it looked like a scene straight out of a slapstick comedy.



COURTESY OF THE CHATTERBOXES

Chatterbox (centre) listening to the rules of a sensory college in Shawanigan; he had a perceptive personality, and took part in a boisterous activity

With sadness in his voice, he informed Jean that he would have to leave school and go home for rest and further examinations.

Chatterbox managed to restrain his joy. He had perfectly mimed part 1 of the great appendix to have. Part 2, the final outcome of the family, would be a bigger challenge. He had two brothers, including Jollette, but they weren't a problem. If asked, they said their brother was in terrible pain.

But Jean knew that his father, Wells, and eldest brother, Maurice, a doctor in Shawanigan, would be suspicious. Both were aware of Jean's chequered past, his hatred of boarding school, and his capacity for deception. After a few days at home, he grew nervous, fearing the scheme would unravel.

Jean's mother, Marie Chatterbox, phoned Maurice and asked him to examine Jean. Maurice did a checkup and the patient reacted just the way he had with the doctor at Jollette. "He was a good actor," Maurice would recall.

Their concern mounted. The Chatterboxes summoned a specialist, Dr. Justin Trudell. He did numerous tests, taking Jean's X-rays and his white blood count. These turned up no further symptoms. Nor did Jean have nausea or a fever, other telltale signs. But these weren't present in every case, and Trudell found Chatterbox otherwise concerning. The last time he wanted to do was send the boy back to the school staff to have an emergency appendectomy—a rupture could lead to death—without Jean ever in a hospital. The medical rule of the day, especially on the appendix, was "When in doubt, take it out." Trudell decided there was no use resisting a rule. Better to take Jean to the hospital and perform surgery.

Understandably, no one was around the Chatterbox household to record young Jean's reaction to this announcement. Of the various

'He was a good actor,' his eldest brother recalls of young Jean

by Deborah Dowling



Turning 50 gracefully is not easy for an

institution born amid the ruins of a world war, swamped by the needs of the starving, sick and dispossessed, and confronted by violence that has encompassed the threat of global nuclear war and televised genocide in city streets.

But the United Nations has endured all this and more in the half century since its creation in 1945. Against crippling odds, the UN has adapted and evolved as the world's premier forum for the delicate job of co-ordinating efforts to combat disease, poverty, suffering and environmental disaster—whether man-made or acts of nature.

The UN is also an international political meeting place where member governments can boldly vent their agendas, their quietly crafted in common for ideas to find a middle ground.

Far from being a bit player, lobbied by countries with more might and money, Canada has been the UN's long distance runner and prize architect of compromise. This heritage dates back to 1945 when leading Canadians worked actively to convene the victors of the Second World War to put their bickering aside and agree to support an institution devoted to world peace and better living standards for all. Many non-veteran Canadians would follow in their footsteps.

October 24 is recognized around the world as United Nations Day because that historic day in 1945, 51 governments had ratified the UN Charter. By 1988, 185 governments had pledged to do their best to live up to the UN's noble ideals.

It's too easy to picture the UN as some big bureaucracy that occupies another planet. But the fact is the UN is only the sum of its parts, and that includes a delegation of dedicated Canadians.

The UN operates with no supreme boss (the Secretary-General reports to what is, essentially, a 185-member board of directors), no secret police (peacekeeping missions are openly debated) and actions are tightly regulated; no heavy-handed tax man pointing at the door (UN assessments are paid voluntarily).

In these is the UN's strengths—and its weaknesses.

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How do we count the wave...

In purely financial terms, the annual running costs for the UK and its agencies, excluding peacekeeping and emergencies, total about \$6.5 billion US.

That's less than Americans spend each year on cut flowers and potted plants, according to Erskine Childers, a former senior advisor to the U.N. Secretary-General. The toll amounts to about \$1.20 per living human being. Military spending by governments is still about \$300 per capita.

The UN and related agencies employ 59,000 people worldwide. That's less than the combined civil service of the province of Manitoba and Winnipeg, its capital.

Looked at another way, which single government can collect and distribute two million tons of food aid each year? Or look after the basic needs of 17 million refugees? Or regulate international standards for air safety, mail delivery and world trade?

That the LRI can do all these things reflects the reality that it has been adjusting to new challenges since the day it was born. Helbert has always been on the ground and Canada's leading reformer.

At this year's annual summit of the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien carved on the tradition. He led his G7 counterparts in outlining a series of concrete actions that could broaden and deepen the UN reform movement and called on G8 participant members to cow their UN role.

Today more than ever, there is wide recognition within the UN that the devastation of the 1990s and beyond can only be met by reinvigorating UN activities and rethinking the need for so many UN institutions. The decision to bring together the efforts of a number of agencies involved in the fight against AIDS is just one example. And one

to which Canada has the right

controlled by the UN are often used prime time television fare beamed into their living rooms from far away places. But poverty has no passport, and disease and pollution respect no borders. The worldwide threat posed by the Ebola virus outbreak in Zaire this year and the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl are dramatic reminders.

Less spectacular, but equally important is the impact the UN has on everyday Canadian life. Our morning coffee is brewed from imported coffee beans that must meet minimum food standards set by a UN commission. Taking the kids to the doctor usually involves vaccinations developed under UN health programs. Mailing a letter overseas is easy thanks to international agreements.

The genesis of these often-taken-for-granted routines springs from the promise of the UM charter that pledges member countries to, among other sweeping aims, "promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

In practical terms, this boils down to a handful of critical functions including: rapid (building and) passkeeping, data collection and standard-setting, consensus-building and advocacy, and getting results from operations at the ground level.



An Invitation to Participate in the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations

The Canadian UN/50 Committee, chaired by Douglas Rennie, Q.C., invites all Canadians to participate in the OUL 50 celebration of the UN's birthday. Community groups, municipalities and provincial governments will be organizing public events to recognize the achievements of the UN and Canada's contributions.

On October 24

"UN Day at the Schools" will take place in every school in Canada. Teacher's guides on the UN have been distributed and students are encouraged to develop special activities to learn about the work of the UN.

National Exports

National events - activities taking place on Parliament Hill and across Canada include:

ceremonies honoring Canadians who have contributed to the work of the UN through their work as peace-keepers, humanitarian aid workers, human rights advocates, health experts, educators, election monitors etc.

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Making and keeping the peace

Peacekeeping was not an invention in the UN Charter. But Canada has been a respected pathfinder along the way, starting with Lester B. Pearson's innovative peacekeeping plan that would defuse tensions over the Suez Canal in 1956 to Canada's efforts to help make peace at Bosnia today.

Before 1988 the UN had undertaken only 13 peacekeeping missions; today about 66,800 peacekeepers are involved in 16 missions around the world.

Canada has participated in almost every UN mission – even though the rules authorizing Canadian forces abroad are higher than most.

"When we look ahead another 50 years and ask where we would want to be – and where we are told we will be – we will want to build on the UN. If I don't, we will not build it, it will not build us."

Michael Oakes, Chair, Canadian UN 50th Anniversary Reform Committee.



Recently, Canada has proposed that the UN acquire a rapid reaction capability to restore the international community can respond quickly and effectively when democracy fails. Such a quick response at both military and civilian forces could do much to prevent the repetition of the horrors of Rwanda.



Counting our blessings

While security issues have dominated the spotlight, the UN's efforts to provide the world with basic information have laid the ground work for vital missions in other fields.

At the start, the UN undertook far-ranging inventories of world resources that were largely unknown – even at the national level. UN-organized population censuses provided to the world for the first time how many people lived on the planet. (9 billion in 1982, about five billion today).

The data collection gave all countries an invaluable insight into the basic building blocks that would shape their future. It also blossomed into the development of international standards for health and safety, early warning systems of looming disaster and a yellow flag for problems lurking on the horizon.

For example, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) inaugurated a biennial census of the safety of air travel by setting standards for such things as the height airplanes can fly and investigating air crashes.

Intelligence gathering by such agencies as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provided both an early alert and crisis procedures for dealing with all kinds of threats ranging from changing



weather patterns to oil spills, chemical explosions and nuclear leaks.

The results have been dramatic especially in the health field. A worldwide immunization campaign organized by the UN's World Health Organization (WHO) – its first Director-General was a Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm – eliminated the global threat of smallpox by 1968. WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) went on to spearhead an immunization campaign against pernicious childhood diseases including polio and tuberculosis.

In 1974, less than five per cent of children in developing countries were getting vaccinations. By 1991 the goal of 80 per cent was reached. Still more than three million children die each year from these age-old diseases. Experts estimate the war on smallpox alone saved the world more than \$1 billion annually in vaccine and surveillance costs.

Incredible are the benefits from emergencies that have been averted through UN action. A prime example is the famine that never happened in 1992 when a severe drought threatened southern Africa after devastating other parts of the continent. An exceptional collaboration between local governments and the international community averted certain starvation for thousands.

Building a future

But countless heads and shoulders have held the scope and the vision. Inevitably and up on the UN's doorstep. Prominent is the plight of about 17 million refugees worldwide, mostly women and children who are being cared for by many UN-related organizations including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Canada's record on the humanitarian treatment of refugees has two rivets. In 1988 Canada became the first country ever to receive the UNHCR's Human Rights Medal that honors special efforts to help the world's homeless.

Often overlooked is the ongoing work of many UN agencies that help developing countries rehabilitate their economies and build for the future.

For countries coming out of crisis situations – consider Cambodia after the killing fields or Haiti after the return of President Aristide – the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) operates with the neutrality that's required to help feuding governments and their officers get back on track.



Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada works alongside these agencies in the field, contributes to their core budgets and helps develop the policies that guide their activities through membership on their executive boards.

The 1990 World Summit for Children, co-chaired by Canada, is a case in point. From agreement in goals to protect the health and development of the world's children, the UN has tackled the task of translating words into deeds by setting measurable goals, securing political support, mobilizing UN resources and expertise and by closely monitoring progress. Now UNICEF's included in its State of the World's Children 1993 report that the majority of goals set for 1995 relating to immunization, the reduction of mortality rates and education have been reached.

Helping the afflicted

Still, the scope of human tragedy seems to hold no bounds and the victims inevitably end up on the UN's doorstep. Prominent is the plight of about 17 million refugees worldwide, mostly women and children who are being cared for by many UN-related organizations including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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The United Nations Development Fund for Women helps women find their rightful place in the development process. And the World Food Program (WFP) supplies food for work so that people can build their own roads and irrigation systems while acquiring skills.

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The next 50 years

It's only human nature to point to what's wrong with the UN and to forget the many ways we all have benefited in the last 50 years from its accomplishments. But will this continue to be a needed institution in the future? Will it kindle the world's UN? We're operating in over the next five decades? With the world population peaking by more than 96 billion annually, there will be increasing tensions between people and between people and basic resources – water, air and land.

New information technologies will give populations currently on the sidelines an opportunity to participate in development.

And, as the evidence already suggests, governments will increasingly need to listen to what business – multinational corporations – and civil society have to say. The need for an international "safety zone" for countries to use tensions, work out

"At a time when we are preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, there is a unique moment to look back on the efforts for nations to give the UN the support which it needs to face the challenges that await at the dawn of the 21st century."

André Ouellet, Foreign Affairs Minister – September 1993, address to the UN General Assembly.



plans for sharing the world's shrinking natural resources and new technologies will not go away. All indications are that Canada will remain committed to the UN and will continue to earn its reputation as a long-distance runner in this long-distance race.

Canadians who have made a difference

Yvon Deslaurie

For nine years Deslaurie served on the United Nations Human Rights Commission. But his passion for human rights was born long before he was named Canada's representative on the commission in 1976. In 1968 as a new recruit to the UN he swiftly decided that only work where he personally could make a difference was in the field of human rights, especially for victims of injustice. Deslaurie went on to persuade UN members to support the principle of freedom of religion and he publicly embarrassed countries where authorities had made people "disappear."



Julie Deschamps

A respected jurist with the common touch, Ms. Justice Julie Deschamps became a major figure in Canada in the mid 1980s when he headed an inquiry into whether suspected Nazi war criminals should be brought to justice in Canada. The revelation he made then is now being put to use by the UN. The Canadian judge was an international member of the World Court in the Hague, Netherlands, investigating war crimes in ex-Yugoslavia and Rwanda.



Elizabeth Dowdeswell

During international talks on climate change, Borden/Dowdeswell forged her reputation as a consensus builder. The Saskatchewan activist headed Canada's delegation to the talks and won support from rich and developing countries alike for a UN convention signed in 1992 that limits greenhouse gases. In 1982 she was appointed Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and he used her position at the head of one of the most important agencies within the UN to change attitudes towards the environment.



Margaret Gately-Carlson

A skilled administrator and expert on international aid, Gately-Carlson was Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from 1981 to 1983. She oversaw a re-organization of UNICEF's 3,000-person staff at the same time the agency was shifting its priorities from Asia to Africa and developing new strategies to advocate the improvement of children's health. Gately-Carlson is now president of the Population Council based in New York.



Roméo Dallaire

When Major General Roméo Dallaire was asked to command the UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda in 1993, he didn't expect an easy job. But neither did this low-key soldier from Quebec expect to be caught in the middle of tribal massacres. Most UN soldiers were withdrawn, but Dallaire and some peacekeepers under his command refused to negotiate a peaceful solution to the war and ended up saving lives for people seeking refuge. Dallaire was awarded Canada's Most Distinguished Service Cross for his leadership and bravery. He is now Commander of Land Forces, Quebec area.



John Humphrey

In 1948, John Humphrey was a law professor at McGill University when he was asked to set up the Human Rights Division for the newly-created United Nations. He remained active for 30 years and among many remarkable achievements, wrote the first draft of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was adopted by the UN in 1948.



Lester B. Pearson

Living better Lester Pearson became Canada's twentieth prime minister. He was with his key towards establishing a legacy as the father of peacekeeping in the UN's early years. He helped negotiate a truce in Palestine and as president



of the UN General Assembly, worked hard to bring an end to the Korean War. In 1956 he devoted a plan to defuse a crisis in the Suez Canal zone through the creation of the UN's first peacekeeping force. For this, he became in 1957 the only individual Canadian ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Adelaide Sinclair

No Canadian has matched Adelaide Sinclair's record for long service and commitment to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Toronto native first became involved as Canada's representative to the UNICEF board in 1945 when it was operating as a temporary organization to help children affected by the Second World War. But Sinclair quickly convinced UNICEF was an organization badly needed throughout the developing world and therefore worthy of long-term commitment. Sinclair persisted, occupying senior UNICEF positions until she retired in 1987.



Maurice Strong

Maurice Strong has won many titles as a businessman, public servant and environmentalist. He has been the most prominent figure in the world's environmental movement. In 1972, Strong was actively involved in organizing the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and went on to become the first head of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). In 1986 he organized the summit in Akiba and in 1992 was once again in the spotlight as Secretary General of the UN Conference on the Environment and Human Development in Rio de Janeiro.

Produced by the Canadian Committee for the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations with the assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Wills. Christen found a moral to the story. "Now we are seeing the fruits of his actions," he said. "We aren't made for the high places."

The lesson was hardly applicable to son Jean. Fresh out of politics, he was right into money in short order. He was bringing in \$500,000 a year while working at a pair of half as much as political life demanded. He held two different positions, one at the law firm Lang Macdonald, the other at a big brokerage house, Gordon Capital, where he was a special adviser. In addition, he collected hefty fees from his investments from sitting on corporate boards, from giving speeches and from royalties on his books. These many incomes supplemented an already handsome government pension of \$25,000 to \$50,000.

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In private life, he earned \$500,000 a year

With the lesson and wisdom of his political career out of the way, his life grew calm. He kept his home in Ottawa, opening a branch office of Lang Macdonald with former aide Roddy Galloway and Roger Truss. He commuted to Gordon Capital in Montreal a couple of days a week and on weekends of him drove up to the cottage he loved on Lac des Minces. He occasionally contacted former political colleagues but spent more time with his business friends and family. Always comfortable without company, he sometimes attended a dinner by himself or ate alone at the restaurant at the foot of his Ottawa office tower.

He sharpened his golf game and took steps to make sure he never looked for a "next job." As a young man in Shawinigan, he had chafed at the discrimination exercised by the small local Anglo community controlling the GrandMère Country Club, which denied access to many francophones like himself. Now, with his new wealth, he asked that old score. He bought the golf course. He and

two associates paid \$1.25 million to buy it from Consolidated Bathurst, which also owned the Belvoir park mill where he and his father had labored. When he was working summers on the first floor, Jean Chrétien was not always happy answering to his Anglo bosses. But now, he could work that last memory goodbye to well—he took a seat on Consolidated's board of directors.

More good news arrived. One day while playing a round on his golf course, he got word that Vivian Vancourt, a winning colleague in which he held many shares, had made a major golf stroke in California. Chrétien was so delighted that he bought everyone bottles after the round. As a director of the Vancouver-based Vancourt, which was owned by his good friend Ron Fitzpatrick, Chrétien took his option on 30,000 shares. He sat on its board, too, as well as those of the Toronto-Dominion Bank, the Brick Warehouse Stores Corp. and others. He no longer drew cheap but instead made a healthy model. By the 2000 he hung around, golfing, skiing and consulting, with net worth millions—Paul Desmarais, the Brundage, Vancourt, and many others. His position at Gordon Capital, where he handled major negotiations for giants like the Power Corp., lengthened his list of chief executive contacts.

With it all, the boardroom positions, the wealth, the upper-crest friends, Chrétien could hardly be considered an anti-establishment man. By 1989, the little guy from Shawinigan had gone from blue collar to blue chipper, and friends worried that he would lose his scientific for society's less privileged. His wealth and contacts seemed to confirm what his detractors had suspected all along, that as the columnist Lyndee Gagnon put it, the little guy was just a big act. "The situation," she said, "describing how the Power Corp. needed him. 'It's such a tragedy... Just think about his wealth and legacy!'"

Chrétien preoccupied with being the little guy went excluding himself from riches, millionaire friends and upscale things. Chrétien saw it differently. He was determined to live it both ways. He could spend a weekend at Paul Desmarais' fishing lodge in La Motte, then go home to Shawinigan and show his other side. One day, while visiting his old factory floor at the Belvoir Mill, he found some workers who were just ending their shift and heading to the showers. Chrétien's politeness didn't end with the handshakes and small talk. He stripped off his cabinet minister's suit and went into the showers with them. □

By the author of the book "The Chrétien Family"

CALLING ALL HONORABLE CANADIANS



Maclean's 16th annual Honor Roll of 12 Canadians will appear in the December 18 issue, on sale December 11. Readers are invited to submit nominations with testimonials of 50 words or less. To be honored, candidates must be Canadian citizens whose contributions to the life of the nation in 1995 is worthy of special recognition.

A panel of editors seeks candidates from a wide variety of fields, famous or not, with only one exception: those engaged professionally in politics.

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Maclean's
WHILE MARKETS AS CANADIANS

DATeline: PUGWASH, N.S.

Toasting the prize

The Nobel honors the legacy of a seaside village

Vernon Goddeeris had just cleared the morning clutter at her Pugwash, N.S., house when her mother called from the British city of Bristol with surprising news—the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to an antiwar movement spawned in the tiny Nova Scotia village where she lived. “I can just see people all over the world carrying by their elbows to see where Pugwash is,” the older woman laughed. Well, not everyone. At almost that very moment, Gary Maund, vice-chairman of the Pugwash Village Commission, sat in his kitchen pouring over a call from a Norwegian reporter who wanted his reaction to the honor, and then sheepishly asked: “What state is Pugwash in, anyway?”

Just for the record, the village of 800 sits on the pristine waters of the Northumberland Strait, 200 km northwest of Halifax. And last week, the Nobel committee bestowed the peace prize—and a \$1 million award—entirely on 86-year-old British nuclear physicist Joseph Rotblat and the organization of which he is chairman, the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. The committee cited the recipients “for their work to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics.” And Pugwash, the town, seemed positively giddy to find itself in the spotlight, no matter how transient the connection to the scientific community.

But the conferences, after all, were the creation of Pugwash's most famous native son—Cyrus Eaton, who left for the United States to become a millionaire at age 27, went broke during the Great Depression, then built another fortune before dying in 1979 as one of the world's most powerful industrialists and most devoted humanitarians. Expelled from Gales, a Pugwash physician who grew up next door to the ancestral home where Eaton spent part of each summer. “He was so into that, we can't find two things to do here—prize and think.”

That, perhaps, is why in 1956 Eaton opened the doors of his summer home in response to a memo from Bernard Russell and Albert Einstein calling for a bankers conference on science and world peace. Among other founders of the conference was Rotblat, a Polish-born physicist who quit the Manhattan Project—the U.S. nuclear weapons development program that built the bomb—over ethical concerns.

From that beginning sprang a series of annual meetings bringing together eminent thinkers in search for an end to global tensions—brandy still? Not a sleepy coastal town



Rotblat, where 1948, a vocal opponent of the nuclear weapons race

with a salt mine as its main employer. The conferences are now held around the world, but Pugwash still periodically hosts the prestigious Treaty talks, 40 now a social studies teacher at Pugwash, Dalhousie High School, has spent 30 years driving everyone from renowned socialist Linus Pauling to Rev. Theology Norburgh, president of Indiana's University of Notre Dame, from the Halifax airport to Gales's estate. And Gales, 86, still has his antiquities from Van Gogh's, the first Russian command, who paraded through the streets of Pugwash soon after his historic flight.

Gales remembers the *Atlantic* tourists who came to see the home at Eaton—discovered in the United States as a “communist tower.” Eaton was investigated by the U.S. Senate for nine years in the 1950s because he was on intimate terms with leaders in the Soviet Union. He even received the Lenin Peace Prize, the Soviet Union's highest honor of its kind, in a 1960 ceremony at his beloved sister's home in Pugwash. But the Nobel, Gales says, would have been Eaton's crowning achievement. Standing on the lawn in front of the rocking white house where a movement that changed the world was launched, Gales adds, “We'd have loved that.” Instead, Pugwash will just have to celebrate for him.

JOHN DEWINTER is in Pugwash



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TOUGH WAY TO MAKE A NAME

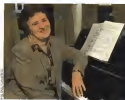
To play an abused hooker in the newly
released *Shogun Dais*, Montreal-born
actress Brigitte Bako turned down a
major role in *Don Juan* and opposite
Mia Farrow and Johnny Depp in
terms of notoriety, at least, the decision
appears to have paid off. In *Shogun Dais*,
in which she co-stars with Ralph Fiennes
and Juliette Lewis. Bako has the most
controversial scene in a controversial film.
Her character, inn, a raped and murdered
while hooked up to a computer device
that makes her feel her insistent's excitement,
as well as her own none. "The
rape scene took six days to shoot, and it
was an absolutely hellish experience," recalls
Bako, 26. She came close to backing
out even before filming started, she
says, because director Kathryn Bigelow
wanted to show her fully nude. "I thought
the scene was so horrifying I didn't need it,"
she says. But she stayed in a difficult role. In 1993, she played an actress who seduces
a man in the hands of a psychotic in Canadian director David Wellington's *I Love a Man on
Divorce*. Now she says emphatically, "I want to do a happy movie."



Bako: 'an absolutely hellish experience'

HOOKED ON THE CLASSICS

Contrary to popular belief, little
children can learn to love such
classical composers as *Black
and Berlioz*. With that timely-held
concert, Toronto-based Susan
Harnessed, a former concert pianist
and the mother of two teenage girls,
has created a small musical empire. In
August, 1993, Harnessed used a small
orchestra to produce a tape, *My
Aunt Cassie to Call*, which combined
classical music with storytelling. The
film, her group, called Classical Kids,
incorporates everything from recordings and
reference to books and live storytelling concerts.
The latest release is *Black and Berlioz* on
CD-ROM, an interactive version of a 1993 *Ensign*
Award winning television program. Although



Harnessed: storytelling and time traveling

the technology has evolved, Harnessed says
the philosophy behind *Classical Kids* remains a
constant. "We combine what children love
— good stories and a little time travel,
while keeping the focus on the music."

TAKING HIS CUE ON TV

Former world snooker champion *Cliff Thorburn* still shoots a
Flemish game of pool. Although, at 47, he now competes in
lower than half the tournaments he entered when he was
at the top of his game in 1980—when he won the first
snooker ever to win the world title. He is also ranked 40th in an
international field of 500 professional players. And now
Thorburn, who has won the Canadian title 12 times, is leading his
expertise to the game's new cachet as it moves from seedy
pool halls to luxe clubs across Canada. He is the star of *Cliff
Thorburn's World* on Fox, a six-part weekly TV series that pre-



aired last week in TSN. Thorburn, now based in
Vancouver, B.C., where he lives with his wife and two
sons, offers tips on proper pool etiquette and how to
make break shots, as well as explaining the rules of six
different billiard games. But he says his introduction
to television was far from easy. "We were shooting in Van-
couver last July while it was 95° outside, with no air con-
ditioning inside," he recalls. "It wasn't my cup of tea."
Still, a Cliffling always knows how to perform on cue.

Thorburn: experiencing proper pool etiquette

PEOPLE

A CAUSE FOR COCKBURN

Singer-songwriter *Bruce Cockburn* is al-
most as well-known for his political
causes as he is for his eclectic musical
tastes. His current campaign aims to draw
attention to the international order, and
displacement of land mines. There are now
about 100 million of the long-lived explosives
based in current and former war
zones worldwide, and says the International
Committee of the Red Cross, they kill or
maim as many as 25,000 people annually.
"Most of us think of land mines as some-
thing that mainly affects soldiers and that's
obviously not the case," says the Ottawa-based
Cockburn, 50, who last month visited
Mozambique, a country dotted with the
mines after decades of war. Upon his re-
turn, he met Mozambique singer-songwriter
Chaka Muzilima, 37, found Canada, call-
ing on Ottawa to support an international
ban on manufacturing or selling land mines.
Canada has not made mines since 1992.
But Cockburn wants legislation to enforce
the current moratorium. "There's nothing on
the books that says we can't resume the
trade if we try," adds the activist.

Mozambique (left), Cockburn; moose



Edited by Barbara Wickham

Riding a tidal wave of change

A festival of current Japanese culture reveals a complex society

The rooms are tiny enough to give North American instant claustrophobia. It's a mere nine-foot-square, and so low-ceilinged that anyone over five feet would have to stoop. Yet this is a kitchen, living room and bedroom in 27-year-old Yoko Yoshizawa, a Japanese fashion magazine stylist. Copied exactly from her Tokyo bachelor apartment, the reconstructed dwelling is one of the most popular exhibits at Today's Japan, a \$60-million festival currently running at Toronto's Harbourfront Centre. Filled with Yoshizawa's own belongings, including her bed (the futon level), plastic door cushions and a TV tuned to a Tokyo channel, the space is a typical one for many poor and single people at whom, from the only old-looking object in a small stool of dark wood. Perhaps a family heirloom, it recalls the increasingly tenuous connection of the Japanese to their culture's past.

Yoshizawa's apartment makes a fitting symbol for Today's Japan, which reveals a country struggling to cope with the legacies of its economic success, from overcrowded cities to an identity crisis ignored by music consumers. Billed as the largest showing of contemporary Japanese culture ever mounted in North America, the festival (which opened on Sept. 17 and runs until Nov. 26) offers an eclectic mix of drama, dance, visual arts, architecture, literature, film and public lectures. Most of the performances and exhibits reflect a Japan infinitely more complex than the stereotyped notions held by the North American public. "Japanese artists are very concerned with the effects of technology on the human spirit," says Harbourfront general manager William Boyle, who originated the idea for the festival in 1989. "They are talking about the role and phobia of the individual in a very urban society—nucleating the challenges of living in an environment as dense as Tokyo."

Today's Japan is the first of three that, supported by Harbourfront, will probably justify the expense of the 106-acre complex, which nearly closed last spring because of record collections in federal funding. Public outcry—and pressure from the Japanese government to maintain the site for Today's Japan—led Ottawa to reinstate support. For



Dresser, jewelry on display (left) establishing connections to Japan's cultural legacy

all as variety, the festival maintains a remarkable consistency of theme: the strength of Japan's ability to fuse the inherent anxiety of contemporary life with a combination of originality and renewed connections to Japan's cultural legacy. That is particularly evident in the Design Sensing show, which features dozens of novel consumer goods—including backpacks, calculators, table lamps,

lipstick dispensers and even a motorcycle engine. Seen side by side, many of these objects suggest an astonishing stylistic unity—a conscious dedication to a compact simplicity and elegance.

According to the artist Japanese cultural critic Hiroshi Kashiwaga, the four-hour-long display reflects a turning point in Japanese design. In his introduction to the exhibit catalogue, he points out that during the notorious "bubble economy" of the 1980s, myriad new consumer goods were produced. Copying international styles, designers pursued novelty for its own sake, appealing to what Kashiwaga calls "the undisciplined lifestyle" spread by a society of excessive and obsessive consumption. But with the sobering collapse of the bubble at the early 1990s, Japanese designers have begun to re-evaluate the public's needs. Writing in the same catalogue, interior designer Shigeru Ueda suggests that many artists are now searching for a more truly functional and quietly innovative form of style.

Meanwhile, one of Japan's most adventurous theatre troupes, Dumb Type, has embraced its own approach to the problems of urban regeneration and soulless modernism. Its usually striking play (after the designation for avidity and silliness in chemistry) is performed in a highly unusual space: a deep pit resembling a drained swimming pool, with the audience looking down from above. The actors portray anti-social situations who meet constantly despite an illuminated bar that moves back and forth across the pit, as if they were trapped in a gigantic Nerak machine.

The show quickly makes its point about how modern life turns everyone into hurried, characterless consumers. Lacking dialogue and a plot, however, it quickly grows tedious as well. A deeper analysis of contemporary consumerism—well, a far more satisfying exhibit

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THE ARTS

experience—is provided by Japan's most famous theatre director, Tadashi Suzuki. In *Chikusai*, his adaptation of Euripides' classic Greek tragedy *The Bacchae*, which opened Today's Japan in September, his actors move in a slow, powerfully nervous way that emphasizes their legs and feet. Their voices, as well, have been trained to a high degree of resonance. All this makes for an extraordinarily expressive performance, and reflects Suzuki's belief that modern people must learn to regain contact with their animal nature. "By connecting yourself to the lower half of your body and directing it to the earth is not to return to a primitive state," he says. "But rather, it returns you to a condition of wholeness and balance. You revive the animal energy within you, which gives you the richness of experience and creativity we moderns increasingly lack."

Suzuki's plays draw on the ancient traditions of Noh and Kabuki theatre. Indeed, most of the performances and exhibits in Today's Japan take their energy from a similar relationship (though often one of tension and opposition, between past and present). That is certainly true of the display of contemporary Japanese—large, often abstract sculptures of our own materials, from rose petals to white net, that echo and extend the Japanese art of flower arrangements.

Another form of visual art—at once less decorative and more intellectual—appears in installations by nine Japanese artists. A certain black baroque flows from Yoji Kikuyama's video of two men struggling to put an arm garment made of two belts stitched together in a way that makes them inseparable. The piece suggests the destructive effect of fashion on human dignity and individuality and, like most of the intervening exhibits, has an international flavor. But the most powerful installation is surely Japanese. Yasuko Shimada's *Look at Me/Look at You* enacts the role of the



Scene from *The Great Doctor Tokuhashi* on end showcase

"comfort women." Asians forced into prostitution to serve Japanese soldiers during the Second World War. By juxtaposing a wedding dress with the solid garments of a prostitute, the installation establishes a contrast—but also a disturbing similarity—between the plight of the comfort women and the restricted but highly circumscribed position of women in traditional Japanese culture.



Scene from Kikuyama's video, *pages 44/45* (below): designs of complex elegance



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Hickson (left), Drovalho finally getting Eleanor Leonard right on-screen

FILMS

Pulp afflictions

Hollywood scripts offer the good, the bad, the ugly

GET SHORTY

Directed by Barry Sonnenfeld

Eleanor Leonard, who is arguably America's best crime novelist, writes books that read like romances—sleazy, smugly plotted romances about low-life gangsters, with dialogue to die for. *His needs* are riddled with movie references, with characters who cannot help personify themselves on screen. But Leonard's romance with Hollywood has been largely unrequited. Aspiring to film his crime novels (*Chick*, *52 Pick Up*) have caused the much-vailed film-makers freely plunder his style: the head played by Jack Travolta in *Fast Times* is pure Eleanor Leonard. Now, *Shore* is back as *Get Shorty*—the first screen version of a Leonard novel that finally gets it right. More or less.

The story plays as a delicious slice of the movie business. Travolta portrays Chick Parker, a Miami loan shark who travels to Los Angeles to collect a gambling debt. It's a role played with great relish by Gene Hackman. Soon, Chick is strong-arming his way into the business, playing his own cards for a movie. Danny DeVito, who originally played to play Chick, is much better cast as the conceited producer who befriends him. Gene Hackman brings sexy cynicism to the role of a smart assassin surrounded by bees. And Dennis Farina plays the hellbait, a home-leader crime boss who is casually killed in his prison at Chick.

Although Leonard did not write the script,

it sticks closely to his 1990 novel, which was inspired by his own experience with the lousy world of Hollywood screenwriting. The movie reproduces entire chunks of the book's dialogue intact. But director Barry Sonnenfeld (*The Addams Family*) loses towards a cartoonish style that betrays Leonard's realism. And Travolta is stuck too humorously cool as the loan shark-leader Leonard like this, his character is Paul Patton, who walked that wonderfully fine line between clever and stupid. Still, even though *Get Shorty* falls short of the real thing, it is a highly entertaining flickable.

THE SCARLET LETTER

Directed by Roland Joffé

The opening lines say it is "lovely" adapted from Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1850 classic. No kidding. The movie does retain the promise of the story, which pits a strong-willed heroine against New England's 17th-century Puritan. Winner Pryor (Dawn French), whose husband has gone missing, bears a child out of wedlock and must display her adulterous shame with an embittered A on her bodice while refusing to reveal the identity of the child's father, the respected Rev. Dimmesdale (Gary Oldman). But the film

uniform has given *The Scarlet Letter* a low-rent Hollywood makeover.

They have pumped up the love story, tacked on scores of the selection leading up to Hester's sin. She first glimpses Dimmesdale slumped in a forest stream (screenwriter Douglas Day Stewart's other big credit is *The Blue Lagoon*). In the movie, Dimmesdale becomes a painfully correct hero, translating the Bible into Archaic in his spare time. And Hester's loving husband, Roger (Robert David), is transformed into a meek, timid, psychopath who shames his chest and cross-dresses as a naive warrior. The film-makers have also thrown in a Puritan rage, a black slave girl, a lot of subtle sarcasm—and a happy ending in which Indian murderers save the day.

Shooting in Nova Scotia and on Vancouver Island, director Roland Joffé (*The Killing Fields*) has filmed the whole silly business with slow, sweeping majesty. Whenever the camera settles on Oldman, who is terrific, the Indian that affects the rest of the movie becomes obvious. More, however, is more, so the movie's over-the-top. Despite her level and passion, however, Hollywood's take on Hester is more old-fashioned than Hawthorne's. The book's heroine carved out a real independence, honing her skills as a seamstress. In the movie, she is just another over-the-top female—praising her passion with a scintilla of lips.

INDE

Directed by William Friedkin

No one is just killed any more. Jade begins with the murder of a San Francisco cop who is found stabbed cold in a well after being hacked to death with an antique hatchet. Lovely. The latest cinematic by screenwriter Joe Eszterhas (*U2 Rattle and Hum*, *Strawberry*), Jade is a grab bag of shock tactics in the guise of a whodunit. At the center of the intrigue is a love triangle involving the crime's investigator (David Caruso), a psychologist who moonlights as a sexual drill-worker Linda Fiorentino and her philandering lawyer husband Klaus Kinski (Director William Friedkin (*The French Connection*)) shows off his virtuosity, notably with an endless car chase. But the script takes too many jagged detours—there is no way to deny the evidence that his characters are just underdeveloped. And with Jade's toybox jumble of ingredients from pornographic videos to Chinese elegiacs—it is a sorry pastiche of imagination.



More: silly business

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BOOKS

Dispatch from hell

A depressive writes eloquently of his pain

IN THE LAPS OF THE BLACK DOGS

By John Bentley Mayes
(Foghorn, 224 pages, \$28.95)

Depression, its sufferers say, is an unrelenting February of the soul, where nothing is enjoyed and everything is endured. In experience of such crushing despair, the notion that death often seems vastly preferable. John Bentley Mayes, the art and cultural critic for *The Globe and Mail*, has been hit that depression for most of his 54 years. In 1993, he wrote candidly of his experiences in a magazine article, eliciting such a flood of responses that it prompted him to expand his observations into a book. In the *Laps of the Black Dogs* is not an objective study, but rather Bentley Mayes' attempt to convey the texture and progress of a condition that is often unadvisable to others. As he writes, he aims to "make visible the invisible and deterring risk, to cause it to cast a shadow." In the *Laps of the Black Dogs* does cast that shadow—an eerily complex one in which self-harming, grandiosity, sadness, self-courage and the stylish expensiveness of a brilliant mind have coalesced one of the most chilling and fearful documents to emerge from depression's dark country.

It is now widely accepted that some people are genetically and chemically predisposed to depression. But often it takes traumatic events to activate the malady. Bentley Mayes traces his first collapse of depression to the sudden death of his father, a Louisiana plantation owner, when he was 6. Five years later, his mother lay dying "in a stench of concourse rot." Her death left him too shocked to feel any sorrow. Madness and isolation, the hallmarks of depression, were already becoming his habitual home.

The author's chronicle of the following decades is remarkable for its candor. He makes himself as a kind of making enough whom most struggled to distance their lives—and, paradoxically, when true control of his body "I hated the warlike body I was born with," he confesses. He writes of an incapacity to feel the charm of love or friendship of seething jealousy and

self-hatred. Outwardly, meanwhile, he was experiencing success. After high school, where he was named *Graduate Most Likely to Succeed*, he went on to university and an academic career in early-English studies. He also joined the Anglican Church.



Bentley Mayes: A telling and fearful document

where the steady ritual gave him some relief from his pain. In 1968, the church sent him as an unpaid parishioner to South Africa. Bentley Mayes admits he secretly felt closer to the apartheidists than to the black women around to better reflect his desire to control his own rebellious feelings and bodily urges.

A nervous breakdown after five years from South Africa later that year finally forced Bentley Mayes to seek professional

help. Much of his time in the *Black Dogs* focuses—fascinatingly—on the various tests, rituals he has received over the years. His first therapist, whom he calls David, was a New York City psychiatrist whose impersonal style Bentley Mayes credits with providing the rage that ultimately helped the author shed some of his demons. He moved to Toronto in 1990 to teach at York University, and saw a series of ineffective therapists, until he met a Dr. Rosen in 1993 and began regular psychotherapy sessions. It was Rosen who started him on the antidepressant Prozac in 1992. From several weeks to banish his depression but, in the longer term, has supplied only moderate relief. Meanwhile, he has continued his meetings with Rosen because, as he writes, no drug "can change our lives. I shall almost certainly be in psychotherapy for the rest of my life."

At best, Bentley Mayes has found a way to co-exist with his disorder. He has managed to pursue a not overly promising career and to generate his troubled 24-year marriage to writer and *Globe and Mail* columnist Margaret Cannon, the mother of their daughter, Kate, and a woman remarkable for her tolerance of her husband's infidelities. Meanwhile, his continuing struggle with the black dogs has made Bentley Mayes a connoisseur on the subject of those who promise miracle cures. He writes against the religious claims of the *Peter Dinkovs*, whose 1993 book *Listening to Prayer* espouses happy drug-controlled lives for most depressives. And Bentley Mayes is equally hard on those authors—his straws are Robert Hare, author of *Calves of Camphor* (1993)—who suggest that depression is a sign of moral decay.

There is much that is convincing here. But in the throne of his experience, Bentley Mayes intensifies too much from his own experience. He ignores the fact that depression very rarely is duration, depth and type. Also, his book, given the experience, perhaps unnecessarily, that his own conclusions of depression is the only valid one (there are others, including the use of massage and manipulation to release chronic muscle tension in depressives). Even the religious has very strong claims. What, for example, was the role of his mother in shaping his life and character? Bentley Mayes focuses at length on his father, while his mother—surely the profoundest influence of his early years—is noticeable mainly by her absence.

But there are minor misgivings. In the *Laps of the Black Dogs* remains an indispensable account of a residence in hell.

JOHN DENDRECH

A long, loving passage to India

A FINE BALANCE

By Robinson Murray
(McClelland & Stewart, 748 pages, \$35)

For generations, fictional representations of India in the West were commonly filtered through Western eyes. Now, with such writers as Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth and Robinson Murray, another, richly textured view of India is emerging. Murray, an expatriate who has lived in Canada since 1975, won three major literary prizes for his first novel, *Swiss & Long* (1981) (crowned the Governor General's Award, the Commonwealth Writers Prize and the Southbooks/Books in Canada First Novel Award). That sweep helped to ensure great expectations for his second novel, *Murray*, who lives in the Toronto area, delivers on that promise with his whispering 748-page new book, *A Fine Balance*.

Set in an unnamed city—possibly Bombay, possibly Calcutta—in 1975, the year India Gandhi declared a state of emergency and suspended basic democratic rights, *A Fine Balance* tells the tale of four characters snared in the grinding gears of history. And the postcolonial history of India, like Murray's story, is at once brutally simple and delicately complex, believable and incredible, perverse and humane.

The novel revolves around the small apartment of Dina Dalvi, a downcastly noble widow living alone in the city, stitching scraps of cloth into a quilt at night and trying to keep her dignity and independence during the dry famine and desperate, starve-for-its-life-in-a-hour and run-a-filling business out of her living room. The boarder is Marilee Sahib, a religiousist and cooking student from a hillside town in the shadow of the Himalayas. And to help her with her fledgling business, she takes on two meekly unlucky Christians: a doctor, an Indian, and his wife, Dina Dalvi.

Dina and Marilee—both, like Murray, members of the Parsi faith and extremely outside the Hindu caste system—are considered by their own prejudices and the cynicism of a lawless society. But it is the stories of the Unbelievable, Indian and Christian, that provide the moral perspective of *A Fine Balance*. Their voyage from a tiny village to a small town to the big city is one in which the real price of abstract social policies is paid. For these two, urban renewal—or beautification—means that their damn shanty, their only shelter, is razed. Political motives mean being strangled under a bus



Murray: the capriciousness of a lawless society

and driven into the countryside to witness police brutality and the threat of social annihilation.

For India, the world is no better, and only occasionally worse, than he expects. Young Gopichand, though, is at first entranced by the treatment meted out in the Unbelievable. It is a trial, solicited from his father, Dalvi, an ambitious and capable businessman. Like Ross Parris seeking to sit in the back of the bus in the American South at the 1950s, Dalvi demands that his rights be respected, that he be able to vote as he chooses rather than on the local chairman's decision. For this Dalvi is torn and put to death and Gopichand, explained. It is in the law of the Unbelievable that the balance is struck between hope and despair.

Murray's sense of right and wrong is an indifferent world is much like that of Charles Dickens. Oliver Twist, Dickens's tale of a 19th-century Cockney orphan—an English

Unbelievable—takes place in the same named universe as *A Fine Balance*. Murray and Dickens are interested in those to whom history happens, those with little control over their circumstances.

For sheer volume, though, the most obvious comparison is to Vikram Seth's often tedious 1,349-page *A Suitable Boy* (1993). Seth, also an expatriate Indian, now living in Britain, set his novel in the early 1950s, with the country still reeling from independence and partition and about to hold its first general election. Both novels have long descriptive passages typical of the 19th century, not the screenplay-like short of the 20th. And both seem in delight in the constraints of the 19th-century novel, third-person narrative, coincidence and stories overlapping improbably.

But Seth's Anthony Truitt to Murray's Dalvi, Seth's concerns are the subtleties of the drawing room, not the bold realities of the street. While Seth delights in the comedy of finding a good match for his female protagonists, Murray writes of the politics of leaving. "If all bag men have the same inquiry, the public gets used to it and feels no pity," says one character in the novel. "Hill begins at every where that blood, with eyelids missing, has shone empty sockets, plus some supposed self-governance will give money for that."

Murray and Seth do not have the wild, all-encompassing ambition of Salman Rushdie. In *Midnight's Children* (1981), *The Satanic Verses* (1988) and this year's *The Moor's Last Moan* (1993)—crowned for Britain's prestigious Booker Prize—Rushdie has carved his way to the top of the literary world, and he has the deep fictional truths in the contradictions of the subcontinent.

Still, a measure of the success of *A Fine Balance* is that despite occasional repetitiveness and lapses into didacticism, the reader's attention never strays from Murray's narrative. To borrow the author's ending metaphor—the widow Dina sewing together the squares of her quilt—*A Fine Balance* is an intricately stitched, lovingly crafted tale that gives warmth but does not deny the coldest of truths.

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And consult your physician



Enjoying the bounty in British Columbia

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It is to Royal Trustco Ltd that we must give the secrets of our soul. The business men of Atlantic have fantasized a strategy to determine where the rich of Canada live.

To no one's surprise except the residents of Toronto, they live in British Columbia. Also known as British Columbia. Also known as Vancouver: it is only right and proper. With the best weather should come the best money.

The survey is of households in the top 10 per cent of income groups. It will come as no surprise to Atlantic Canada that 24 per cent of "rich" residents take home less than \$65,000. Nor to those residing in Quebec, where 36 per cent of such households end up with less than \$65,000.

It is at the high end of the champagne scale that the shift in Canada to the Pacific is apparent. In the \$250,000 to \$500,000 bracket, British Columbia tops the scale with six per cent—compared with Canada's one per cent. From \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, it is British Columbia on top with two per cent. No other region registers.

This does not surprise anyone who raises the Porsche-kind of the Left Coast, where the residents have found a way of making more money than anyone else while never showing up for work on Friday.

"This is not Robin Leach," said the press spokesman for Royal Trustco, misinterpreting that the rich of Canada regard themselves as "hardy-headed, cautious and balanced."

Perhaps I don't think so in British Columbia. There is a new landmark in the city, a tiny tower just at the entrance to Stanley Park. It is famous for having an elevator for visiting garden purveyors. It is a car elevator. Each guest gets his car up the elevator and it is taken aloft. I guess it's for those who want to take their Ferraris to the table. Or wait their Landrovers in their lounges.

One notes that my old buddy John Louder, son of a British knight, former president of the B.C. NDP party, has just taken home most of the \$50-million lottery contingency



for winning a \$60-million lawsuit brought by employee pensioners against the Bank of British Columbia.

There are so many instant publications on Bloor Street—where stockbrokers go to die—as a result of the Vancouver Bay miracle strike in Labrador, that you can't buy a *Star* line car in Vancouver. At last look, the shares in Diamond Fields Resources, which first hit the nickel, copper and cobalt lode, had gone from \$3 to just \$30.

There is so much money in Vancouver that some people can't take the pressure of carrying it around. Several days ago, a prominent (New Star) promoter, associated to some of its high-profile figures and author of some controversial deals, checked into a San Francisco hotel and then planned 17 stories into the atrium, passing a surprised security guard on the sixth floor and lifting a fire in the lobby, which unfortunately did not contain his bill.

This all fits the glamorous, slightly implausible nature of Vancouver where Errol Flynn, arriving with his 17-year-old paramour, chose to die after a memorable weekend debauch. In the 1930s, emulating the F Scott Fitzgerald days, the town was haunted by the literary duel between two witty colonialists and the opposing major powers.

The struggle for citizenship was ended one evening when the perhaps more balanced (or discredited?) of the two died his last pockets with rocks, marched from the sands of English Bay into the sea and sailed westward towards Japan, never to return.

We see this delightful eccentricity today in the plush ads—satellites—advertising the luxury chitch of condo towers to arise on the edge of Stanley Park, on lands controlled by Weston Hotels & Resorts Inc.

This would be the hospitality where the luxury Howard Hughes hung out in a penthouse in deep security for two months in his dying days, his fingerprints and fingerprints growing to elephantine lengths, while conducting a secret conversation with the publisher of *The Vancouver Star*.

Does Royal Trustco seem only think fit is not Robin Leach (narrator). This is the town where teachers in a suburban high school wryly complain that the luxury cars driven into the school lot by their newly arrived Hong Kong students make the teachers' chucks look like junk.

The new publisher for the Vancouver Canada is now the most plush seat in the National Hockey League. While formerly rich Toronto has not yet been able to get a shovel into the ground for its proposed arena, the Vancouver expansion is evident. Its only golden spinning out which Charlebois goes with the change is its membership restraint.

The condos climb the mountains across the harbor, reaching to the snow line. The only major city on the continent not defined by a freeway is a result has a jam. Attributed. The Toronto site, waiting something, has opened a new sports paper, which may or may not be the result with its name in the text.

No one here gives a fig for the Quebec aligned drama, contrast in the knowledge that if the province goes, British Columbia will just melt and fall off to the North. The Quebec side, which the New York who says he wouldn't care if Quebec seceded—all it would mean was that it would take only half the time to drive to Toronto.

British Columbia has the same in another direction. It is already out in the world, talking to Hong Kong.

Nokia keeps Cathy in the swing of things.



Cathy Johnson, Vancouver and Mother of two



When she's not helping her kids for her investment choices, Cathy Johnson doesn't have time as a volunteer buyer for the North York General Hospital Gift Shop. She's in and out of the store and gallery and then to spend as much time as possible in the cottage. On top of all that, she married one of the maddest of mad children.

Keeping track of Cathy's schedule is no easy feat. Just ask her family and friends. But thanks to Cathy's Nokia cellular phone

they don't have to. All they have to do is remember her phone number. Staying in touch isn't the only reason why Cathy chose Nokia cellular. She also appreciates Nokia's genuine use of ergonomic design—things like the over-sized display easy to see keypad, 30 location alphanumeric memory and single menu commands that let her access any feature. Plus there are a variety of convenient accessories available including handsets for cars, in-car rapid chargers and long life batteries.

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